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PREFACE.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament.*

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON: *Sept.* 1878.

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aged king of half of the Eburōnes, who had taken part with Ambiŏrix, hangs himself.—XXXII.-XXXIV. The Segni and Condrūsi send ambassadors to Cæsar, affirming that they had not aided Ambiŏrix, and asking that their lands may not be ravaged. Their request complied with on certain terms. The baggage of all the Roman legions deposited at Aduatŭca, a stronghold in the country of the Eburōnes. M. Tullius Cicĕro, with one legion and two hundred horse, left for the defence of the place. At the invitation of Cæsar, the territories of the Eburōnes are pillaged by the neighbouring States.—XXXV. Two thousand of the Sigambri, a German people, cross the Rhine to take part in the pillage. Resolve to attempt to surprise Aduatŭca.—XXXVI.-XLI. Cicero sends out five cohorts to forage. The Sigambri arrive before Aduatŭca. Alarm of the Romans. Bravery of P. Sextius Băcŭlus. The foragers on their return are attacked by the enemy. Part cut their way to the camp; the rest are surrounded and slain. The Sigambri retire beyond the Rhine. Arrival of Cæsar.—XLII. Cæsar complains of the cohorts having been sent out, and makes certain remarks.—XLIII. Proceeds again to harass the Eburōnes. Sends a large body of men from the neighbouring States to burn the villages and buildings of every kind, and to plunder the whole country. Ambiŏrix, attended by not more than four horsemen, wanders about from hiding place to hiding place.—XLIV. A council of the Gauls assembled by Cæsar at Durocortŏrum. Its proceedings The Romans placed in winter-quarters. Cæsar sets out for Italy.

C. JULII CÆSARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER VI.

I. MULTIS de causis Cæsar, majorem Galliæ motum exspectans, per Marcum Silanum, Caium Antistium Reginum, Titum Sextium, legatos, delectum habere instituit: simul ab Cneio Pompeio proconsule petit, quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio reipublicæ causā remaneret, quos ex Cisalpinā Galliā consulis sacramento rogavisset, ad signa convenire et ad se proficisci juberet: magni interesse etiam in reliquum tempus ad opinionem Galliæ existimans, tantas videri Italiæ facultates, ut, si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, non modò id brevi tempore sarciri, sed etiam majoribus adaugeri copiis posset. Quod quum Pompeius et reipublicæ et amicitiæ tribuisset, celeriter confecto per suos delectu, tribus ante exactam hiemem et constitutis et adductis legionibus, duplicatoque earum cohortium numero, quas cum Quinto Titurio amiserat, et celeritate et copiis docuit, quid Populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent.

II. Interfecto Indutiomaro, ut docuimus, ad propinquos a Treviris imperium defertur. Ill timos Germanos sollicitare et pecuniam pol non desistunt: quum ab proximis impetrare possent, ulteriores tentant. Inventis nonnulli: itatibus, jurejurando inter se confirmant obsić que de pecuniā cavent: Ambiorigem sibi societ fœdere adjungunt. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæ quum undique bellum parari videret, Ne: Aduatucos, Menapios, adjunctis Cisrhenanis (bus Germanis, esse in armis, Senones ad imper non venire et cum Carnutibus finitimisque ci\ bus consilia communicare, a Treviris Gern crebris legationibus sollicitari—maturiùs sil bello cogitandum putavit.

III. Itaque nondum hieme confectā, pro quatuor coactis legionibus, de improviso in Nerviorum contendit, et priùs, quàm illi aut venire aut profugere possent, magno pecoris : hominum numero capto, atque eā prædā mili concessā, vastatisque agris, in deditionem v atque obsides sibi dare coëgit. Eo celeriter fecto negotio, rursus in hiberna legiones re(Concilio Galliæ primo vere, uti instituerat, in(quum reliqui, præter Senones, Carnutes, Tre\ que, venissent, initium belli ac defectionis hoc arbitratus, ut omnia postponere videretur, conc Lutetiam Parisiorum transfert. Confines era: Senonibus, civitatemque patrum memoriā con erant; sed ab hoc consilio abfuisse existimaba

Hac re pro suggestu pronuntiatā, eodem die cum legionibus in Senones proficiscitur, magnisque itineribus eò pervenit.

IV. Cognito ejus adventu, Acco, qui princeps ejus consilii fuerat, jubet in oppida multitudinem convenire; conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiatur; necessariò sententiā desistunt, legatosque deprecandi causā ad Cæsarem mittunt; adeunt per Æduos, quorum antiquitus erat in fide civitas. Libenter Cæsar petentibus Æduis dat veniam, excusationemque accipit; quòd æstivum tempus instantis belli, non quæstionis, esse arbitrabatur. Obsidibus imperatis centum, hos Æduis custodiendos tradit. Eòdem Carnutes legatos obsidesque mittunt, usi deprecatoribus Remis, quorum erant in clientelā: eadem ferunt responsa. Peragit concilium Cæsar, equitesque imperat civitatibus.

V. Hac parte Galliæ pacatā, totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum et Ambiorigis insistit. Cavarinum cum equitatu Senonum secum proficisci jubet, ne quis aut ex hujus iracundiā, aut ex eo, quod meruerat, odio civitatis, motus exsistat. His rebus constitutis, quòd pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem prœlio non esse concertaturum, reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat. Erant Menapii propinqui Eburonum finibus, perpetuis paludibus silvisque muniti, qui uni ex Galliā de pace ad Cæsarem legatos nunquam miserant. Cum iis esse hospitium Ambiorigi sciebat: item per Treviros

venisse Germanis in amicitiam cognoverat. Hæc priùs illi detrahenda auxilia existimabat, quàm ipsum bello lacesseret; ne, desperatā salute, aut se in Menapios abderet, aut cum Transrhenanīs congredi cogeretur. Hoc inito consilio, totius exercitūs impedimenta ad Labienum in Treviros mittit, duasque legiones ad eum proficisci jubet: ipse cum legionibus expeditis quinque in Menapios proficiscitur. Illi, nullā coactā manu, loci præsidio freti, in silvas paludesque confugiunt, suaque eòdem conferunt.

VI. Cæsar, partitis copiis cum Caio Fabio legato et Marco Crasso quæstore, celeriterque effectis pontibus, adit tripartitò, ædificia vicosque incendit, magno pecoris atque hominum numero potitur. Quibus rebus coacti, Menapii legatos ad eum pacis petendæ causā mittunt. Ille, obsidibus acceptis, hostium se habiturum numero confirmat, si aut Ambiorigem, aut ejus legatos, finibus suis recepissent. His confirmatis rebus, Commium Atrebatem cum equitatu custodis loco in Menapiis relinquit; ipse in Treviros proficiscitur.

VII. Dum hæc a Cæsare geruntur, Treviri, magnis coactis peditatūs equitatūsque copiis, Labienum cum unā legione, quæ in eorum finibus hiemabat, adoriri parabant: jamque ab eo non longiùs bidui viā aberant, quum duas venisse legiones missu Cæsaris cognoscunt. Positis castris a millibus passuum quindecim, auxilia Germanorum exspectare constituunt. Labienus, hostium

cognito consilio, sperans, temeritate eorum fore aliquam dimicandi facultatem, præsidio cohortium quinque impedimentis relicto, cum viginti quinque cohortibus magnoque equitatu contra hostem proficiscitur, et, mille passuum intermisso spatio, castra communit. Erat inter Labienum atque hostem difficili transitu flumen ripisque præruptis: hoc neque ipse transire in animo habebat, neque hostes transituros existimabat. Augebatur auxiliorum quotidie spes. Loquitur in consilio palam, "quoniam Germani appropinquare dicantur, sese suas exercitūsque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, et postero die primā luce castra moturum." Celeriter hæc ad hostes deferuntur, ut ex magno Gallorum equitatūs numero nonnullos Gallicis rebus favere natura cogebat. Labienus noctu, tribunis militum primisque ordinibus coactis, quid sui sit consilii, proponit, et, quo faciliùs hostibus timoris det suspicionem, majore strepitu et tumultu, quàm Populi Romani fert consuetudo, castra moveri jubet. His rebus fugæ similem profectionem efficit. Hæc quoque per exploratores ante lucem, in tantā propinquitate castrorum, ad hostes deferuntur.

VIII. Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli, cohortati inter se, "ne speratam prædam ex manibus dimitterent; longum esse, perterritis Romanis, Germanorum auxilium exspectare, neque suam pati dignitatem, ut tantis copiis tam exiguam manum, præsertim fugientem atque impeditam, adoriri non audeant;" flumen

transire et iniquo loco prœlium committere non dubitant. Quæ fore suspicatus Labienus, ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, eādem usus simulatione itineris, placidè progrediebatur. Tum, præmissis paulùm impedimentis atque in tumulo quodam collocatis, "Habetis," inquit, "milites, quam petistis, facultatem: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis. præstate eandem nobis ducibus virtutem, quam sæpenumero imperatori præstitistis: adesse eum et hæc coram cernere existimate." Simul signa ad hostem converti aciemque dirigi jubet, et, paucis turmis præsidio ad impedimenta dimissis, reliquos equites ad latera disponit. Celeriter nostri clamore sublato pila in hostes immittunt. Illi, ubi præter spem, quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, impetum modò ferre non potuerunt, ac, primo concursu in fugam conjecti, proximas silvas petierunt: quos Labienus equitatu consectatus, magno numero interfecto, compluribus captis, paucis pòst diebus civitatem recepit: nam Germani, qui auxilio veniebant, perceptā Trevirorum fugā, sese domum contulerunt. Cum iis propinqui Indutiomari, qui defectionis auctores fuerant, comitati eos, ex civitate excessere. Cingetorigi, quem ab initio permansisse in officio demonstravimus, principatus atque imperium est traditum.

IX. Cæsar, postquam ex Menapiis in Treviros venit, duabus de causis Rhenum transire constituit: quarum erat altera, quòd auxilia contra se Treviris miserant; altera, ne Ambiorix ad eos receptum

haberet. His constitutis rebus, paulùm supra eum locum, quo antè exercitum transduxerat, facere pontem instituit. Notā atque institutā ratione, magno militum studio, paucis diebus opus efficitur. Firmo in Treviris præsidio ad pontem relicto, ne quis ab iis subitò motus oriretur, reliquas copias equitatumque transducit. Ubii, qui antè obsides dederant atque in deditionem venerant, purgandi sui causā ad eum legatos mittunt, qui doceant, "neque ex suā civitate auxilia in Treviros missa, neque ab se fidem læsam:" petunt atque orant, "ut sibi parcat, ne communi odio Germanorum innocentes pro nocentibus pœnas pendant:" si amplius obsidum velit, dare pollicentur. Cognitā Cæsar causā reperit ab Suevis auxilia missa esse: Ubiorum satisfactionem accipit; aditūs viasque in Suevos perquirit.

X. Interim paucis post diebus fit ab Ubiis certior, Suevos omnes unum in locum copias cogere, atque iis nationibus, quæ sub eorum sint imperio, denuntiare, uti auxilia pedidatūs equitatūsque mittant. His cognitis rebus, rem frumentariam providet, castris idoneum locum deligit, Ubiis imperat ut pecora deducant suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, sperans barbaros atque imperitos homines, inopiā cibariorum afflictos, ad iniquam pugnandi conditionem posse deduci: mandat, ut crebros exploratores in Suevos mittant, quæque apud eos gerantur, cognoscant. Illi imperata faciunt, et, paucis diebus intermissis, referunt, "Suevos omnes, post-

eaquam certiores nuntii de exercitu Romanorum venerint, cum omnibus suis sociorumque copiis, quas coëgissent, penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse: silvam esse ibi infinitā magnitudine, quæ appellatur Bacenis: hanc longe introrsus pertinere, et, pro nativo muro objectam, Cheruscos ab Suevis, Suevosque ab Cheruscis, injuriis incursionibusque prohibere: ad ejus initium silvæ Suevos adventum Romanorum exspectare constituisse."

XI. Quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, non alienum esse videtur de Galliæ Germaniæque moribus, et quo differant eæ nationes inter sese, proponere. In Galliā, non solùm in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed pæne etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt: earumque factionum principes sunt, qui summam auctoritatem eorum judicio habere existimantur, quorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat. Idque ejus rei causā antiquitus institutum videtur, ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret: suos enim quisque opprimi et circumveniri non patitur, neque, aliter si faciant, ullam inter suos habent auctoritatem. Hæc eadem ratio est in summā totius Galliæ: namque omnes civitates in partes divisæ sunt duas.

XII. Quum Cæsar in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes erant Ædui, alterius Sequani. Hi quum per se minùs valerent, quòd summa auctoritas antiquitus erat in Æduis, magnæque

eorum erant clientelæ, Germanos atque Ariovistum sibi adjunxerant, eosque ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant. Prœliis verò compluribus factis secundis, atque omni nobilitate Æduorum interfectā, tantùm potentiā antecesserant, ut magnam partem clientium ab Æduis ad se transducerent, obsidesque ab iis principum filios acciperent, et publicè jurare cogerent, nihil se contra Sequanos consilii inituros; et partem finitimi agri, per vim occupatam, possiderent; Galliæque totius principatum obtinerent. Quā necessitate adductus Divitiacus, auxilii petendi causā Romam ad Senatum profectus, infectā re redierat. Adventu Cæsaris factā commutatione rerum, obsidibus Æduis redditis, veteribus clientelis restitutis, novis per Cæsarem comparatis—quòd hi, qui se ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant, meliore conditione atque æquiore imperio se uti videbant—reliquis rebus eorum, gratiā, dignitate amplificatā, Sequani principatum dimiserant. In eorum locum Remi successerant: quos quòd adæquare apud Cæsarem gratiā intelligebatur, ii, qui propter veteres inimicitias nullo modo cum Æduis conjungi poterant, se Remis in clientelam dicabant. Hos illi diligenter tuebantur. Ita et novam et repentè collectam auctoritatem tenebant. Eo tum statu res erat, ut longè principes haberentur Ædui, secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent.

XIII. In omni Galliā eorum hominum, qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore, genera sunt duo: nam

plebes pæne servorum habetur loco, quæ per se nihil audet et nullo adhibetur consilio. Plerique, quum aut ære alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuriā potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus: in hos eadem omnia sunt jura, quæ dominis in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est Druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, religiones interpretantur. Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinæ causā concurrit, magnoque ii sunt apud eos honore. Nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt; et, siquod est admissum facinus, si cædes facta, si de hereditate, si de finibus controversia est, iidem decernunt; præmia pœnasque constituunt: si qui aut privatus aut publicus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Hæc pœna apud eos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur. His autem omnibus Druidibus præest unus, qui summam inter eos habet auctoritatem. Hoc mortuo, siqui ex reliquis excellit dignitate, succedit; at, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum deligitur; nonnunquam etiam armis de principatu contendunt. Hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius Galliæ media habetur, considunt in

loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt, eorumque decretis judiciisque parent. Disciplina in Britanniā reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur: et nunc, qui diligentiùs eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo discendi causā proficiscuntur.

XIV. Druides a bello abesse consuêrunt, neque tributa unà cum reliquis pendunt; militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. Tantis excitati præmiis, et suā sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt, et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. Magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur: itaque annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplinā permanent. Neque fas esse existimant, ea literis mandare, quum in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Græcis utantur literis. Id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur; quòd neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque eos, qui discant, literis confisos, minùs memoriæ studere: quòd fere plerisque accidit, ut præsidio literarum diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam remittant. In primis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios: atque hoc maximè ad virtutem excitari putant, metu mortis neglecto. Multa præterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum naturā, de deorum immortalium vi ac potestate disputant et juventuti transdunt.

XV. Alterum genus est equitum. Hi, quum est usus, atque aliquod bellum incidit — quod ante Cæsaris adventum fere quotannis accidere solebat, uti aut ipsi injurias inferrent, aut illatas propulsarent—omnes in bello versantur: atque eorum ut quisque est genere copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent. Hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt.

XVI. Natio est omnium Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus; atque ob eam causam, qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis, quique in prœliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolaturos vovent, administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur; quòd, pro vitā hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse aliter deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur: publicèque ejusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent, quorum contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, quibus succensis, circumventi flammā exanimantur homines. Supplicia eorum, qui in furto, aut in latrocinio, aut aliquā noxā sint comprehensi, gratiora diis immortalibus esse arbitrantur: sed, quum ejus generis copia deficit, ad innocentium supplicia descendunt.

XVII. Deum maximè Mercurium colunt: hujus sunt plurima simulacra, hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt, hunc viarum atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad quæstūs pecuniæ mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur. Post hunc, Apollinem

et Martem et Jovem et Minervam : de his eandem fere, quam reliquæ gentes, habent opinionem; Apollinem morbos depellere, Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere; Jovem imperium cœlestium tenere; Martem bella regere. Huic, quum prœlio dimicare constituerunt, ea, quæ bello ceperint, plerumque devovent. Quæ superaverint, animalia capta immolant; reliquas res in unum locum conferunt. Multis in civitatibus harum rerum exstructos tumulos locis consecratis conspicari licet: neque sæpe accidit, ut, neglectā quispiam religione, aut capta apud se occultare, aut posita tollere auderet; gravissimumque ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est.

XVIII. Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos prædicant, idque ab Druidibus proditum dicunt. Ob eam causam, spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium, finiunt; dies natales et mensium et annorum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur. In reliquis vitæ institutis, hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quòd suos liberos, nisi quum adoleverint, ut munus militiæ sustinere possint, palam ad se adire non patiuntur; filiumque puerili ætate in publico, in conspectu patris, assistere, turpe ducunt.

XIX. Viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis, æstimatione factā, cum dotibus communicant. Hujus omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur, fructūsque servantur: uter eorum vitā superârit, ad eum pars

utriusque cum fructibus superiorum temporum pervenit. Viri in uxores, sicut in liberos, vitæ necisque habent potestatem: et, quum pater familiæ, illustriore loco natus, decessit, ejus propinqui conveniunt, et, de morte si res in suspicionem venit, de uxoribus in servilem modum quæstionem habent, et, si compertum est, igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatas interficiunt. Funera sunt pro cultu Gallorum magnifica et sumptuosa; omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia: ac paulò supra hanc memoriam servi et clientes, quos ab iis dilectos esse constabat, justis funebribus confectis, unà cremabantur.

XX. Quæ civitates commodiùs suam rem publicam administrare existimantur, habent legibus sanctum, siquis quid de re publicā a finitimis rumore ac famā acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet: quòd sæpe homines temerarios atque imperitos falsis rumoribus terreri, et ad facinus impelli, et de summis rebus consilium capere, cognitum est. Magistratūs, quæ visa sunt, occultant; quæque esse ex usu judicaverint, multitudini produnt. De re publicā nisi per concilium loqui non conceditur.

XXI. Germani multùm ab hac consuetudine differunt: nam neque Druides habent, qui rebus divinis præsint, neque sacrificiis student. Deorum numero eos solos ducunt, quos cernunt, et quorum apertè opibus juvantur, Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam: reliquos ne famā quidem acceperunt.

Vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit: ab parvulis labori ac duritiæ student. Qui diutissimè impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires nervosque confirmari, putant. Intra annum vero vicesimum feminæ notitiam habuisse in turpissimis habent rebus: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, quòd et promiscuè in fluminibus perluuntur, et pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur, magnā corporis parte nudā.

XXII. Agriculturæ non student; majorque pars victūs eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit: neque quisquam agri modum certum aut fines habet proprios; sed magistratūs ac principes in annos singulos gentibus cognationibusque hominum, qui unà coierint, quantum, et quo loco visum est, agri attribuunt, atque anno pòst aliò transire cogunt. Ejus rei multas afferunt causas; ne, assiduā consuetudine capti, studium belli gerendi agriculturā commutent; ne latos fines parare studeant, potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant; ne accuratiùs ad frigora atque æstūs vitandos ædificent; ne qua oriatur pecuniæ cupiditas, quā ex re factiones dissensionesque nascuntur; ut animi æquitate plebem contineant, quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis æquari videat.

XXIII. Civitatibus maxima laus est, quàm latissimas circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere, neque quenquam prope audere

consistere: simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur, repentinæ incursionis timore sublato. Quum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit, aut infert, magistratūs, qui ei bello præsint, ut vitæ necisque habeant potestatem, deliguntur. In pace nullus est communis magistratus, sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, controversiasque minuunt. Latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quæ extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt; atque ea juventutis exercendæ ac desidiæ minuendæ causā fieri prædicant. Atque, ubi quis ex principibus in concilio dixit, "se ducem fore; qui sequi velint, profiteantur;" consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, suumque auxilium pollicentur, atque ab multitudine collaudantur: qui ex iis sequuti non sunt, in desertorum ac proditorum numero ducuntur, omniumque iis rerum postea fides derogatur. Hospites violare fas non putant; qui quāque de causā ad eos venerint, ab injuriā prohibent, sanctosque habent; iis omnium domūs patent, victusque communicatur.

XXIV. Ac fuit antea tempus, quum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, ultro bella inferrent, propter hominum multitudinem agrique inopiam trans Rhenum colonias mitterent. Itaque ea, quæ fertilissima sunt, Germaniæ loca circum Hercyniam silvam — quam Eratostheni et quibusdam Græcis famā notam esse video, quam illi Orcyniam appellant—Volcæ Tectosages occupaverunt, atque ibi consederunt. Quæ gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus

sese continet, summamque habet justitiæ et bellicæ laudis opinionem: nunc quoque in eādem inopiā, egestate, patientiā, quā Germani, permanent; eodem victu et cultu corporis utuntur; Gallis autem Provinciæ propinquitas, et transmarinarum rerum notitia, multa ad copiam atque usūs largitur. Paulatim assuefacti superari, multisque victi prœliis, ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant.

XXV. Hujus Hercyniæ silvæ, quæ supra demonstrata est, latitudo novem dierum iter expedito patet: non enim aliter finiri potest, neque mensuras itinerum noverunt. Oritur ab Helvetiorum et Nemetum et Rauracorum finibus, rectāque fluminis Danubii regione pertinet ad fines Dacorum et Anartium: hinc se flectit sinistrorsus, diversis ab flumine regionibus, multarumque gentium fines propter magnitudinem attingit: neque quisquam est hujus Germaniæ, qui se aut adisse ad initium ejus silvæ dicat, quum dierum iter sexaginta processerit, aut quo ex loco oriatur, acceperit. Multa in eā genera ferarum nasci constat, quæ reliquis in locis visa non sint: ex quibus, quæ maxime differant ab ceteris et memoriæ prodenda videantur, hæc sunt.

XXVI. Est bos cervi figurā, cujus a mediā fronte inter aures unum cornu exsistit, excelsius magisque directum his, quæ nobis nota sunt, cornibus. Ab ejus summo, sicut palmæ, rami quàm latè diffunduntur. Eadem est feminæ marisque natura, eadem forma magnitudoque cornuum.

XXVII. Sunt item, quæ appellantur Alces. Harum est consimilis capreis figura et varietas pellium; sed magnitudine paulo antecedunt, mutilæque sunt cornibus, et crura sine nodis articulisque habent; neque quietis causā procumbunt, neque, si quo afflictæ casu conciderint, erigere sese aut sublevare possunt. His sunt arbores pro cubilibus: ad eas se applicant, atque ita, paulùm modò reclinatæ, quietem capiunt: quarum ex vestigiis quum est animadversum a venatoribus, quo se recipere consuêrint, omnes eo loco aut a radicibus subruunt, aut accidunt arbores tantùm, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur. Huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, infirmas arbores pondere affligunt, atque unà ipsæ concidunt.

XXVIII. Tertium est genus eorum, qui Uri appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudine paulò infra elephantos, specie et colore et figurā tauri. Magna vis eorum, et magna velocitas: neque homini, neque feræ, quam conspexerint, parcunt. Hos studiosè foveis captos interficiunt. Hoc se labore durant adolescentes, atque hoc genere venationis exercent; et, qui plurimos ex his interfecerunt, relatis in publicum cornibus, quæ sint testimonio, magnam ferunt laudem. Sed assuescere ad homines, et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt. Amplitudo cornuum et figura et species multùm a nostrorum boum cornibus differt. Hæc studiosè conquisita ab labris argento circumcludunt, atque in amplissimis epulis pro poculis utuntur.

XXIX. Cæsar, postquam per Ubios exploratores comperit, Suevos sese in silvas recepisse, inopiam frumenti veritus, quòd, ut suprà demonstravimus, minimè omnes Germani agriculturæ student, constituit non progredi longiùs: sed, ne omnino metum reditūs sui barbaris tolleret, atque ut eorum auxilia tardaret, reducto exercitu, partem ultimam pontis, quæ ripas Ubiorum contingebat, in longitudinem pedum ducentorum rescindit; atque in extremo ponte turrim tabulatorum quatuor constituit, præsidiumque cohortium duodecim pontis tuendi causā ponit, magnisque eum locum munitionibus firmat. Ei loco præsidioque Caium Volcatium Tullum adolescentem præfecit: ipse, quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus—per Arduennam silvam, quæ est totius Galliæ maxima, atque ab ripis Rheni finibusque Trevirorum ad Nervios pertinet, millibusque ampliùs quingentis in longitudinem patet—Lucium Minucium Basilum cum omni equitatu præmittit, si quid celeritate itineris atque opportunitate temporis proficere possit; monet, ut ignes fieri in castris prohibeat, ne qua ejus adventūs procul significatio fiat.: sese confestim subsequi dicit.

XXX. Basilus, ut imperatum est, facit; celeriter contraque omnium opinionem confecto itinere, multos in agris inopinantes deprehendit; eorum indicio ad ipsum Ambiorigem contendit, quo in loco cum paucis equitibus esse dicebatur. Multùm quum in omnibus rebus, tum in re militari, potest fortuna.

Nam sicut magno accidit casu, ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, priùsque ejus adventus ab hominibus videretur, quàm fama ac nuntius adventūs afferretur: sic magnæ fuit fortunæ, omni militari instrumento, quod circum se habebat, erepto, rhedis equisque comprehensis, ipsum effugere mortem. Sed hoc eo factum est, quòd, ædificio circumdato silvā—ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, qui, vitandi æstus causā, plerumque silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates,—comites familiaresque ejus angusto in loco paulisper equitum nostrorum vim sustinuerunt. His pugnantibus, illum in equum quidam ex suis intulit: fugientem silvæ texerunt. Sic et ad subeundum periculum, et ad vitandum, multùm fortuna valuit.

XXXI. Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit, quòd prœlio dimicandum non existimarit, an tempore exclusus et repentino equitum adventu prohibitus, quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, dubium est: sed certè, dimissis per agros nuntiis, sibi quemque consulere jussit: quorum pars in Arduennam silvam, pars in continentes paludes profugit: qui proximi Oceanum fuerunt, hi insulis sese occultaverunt, quas æstūs efficere consuêrunt: multi, ex suis finibus egressi, se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt. Cativolcus, rex dimidiæ partis Eburonum, qui unà cum Ambiorige consilium inierat, ætate jam confectus, quum laborem aut belli aut fugæ ferre non posset, omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, qui ejus consilii auctor fuisset,

taxo, cujus magna in Galliā Germaniāque copia est, se exanimavit.

XXXII. Segni Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, qui sunt inter Eburones Trevirosque, legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt, oratum, ne se in hostium numero duceret, neve omnium Germanorum, qui essent citra Rhenum, unam esse causam judicaret: nihil se de bello cogitavisse, nulla Ambiorigi auxilia misisse. Cæsar, exploratā re quæstione captivorum, si qui ad eos Eburones ex fugā convenissent, ad se ut reducerentur, imperavit: si ita fecissent, fines eorum se violaturum negavit. Tum copiis in tres partes distributis, impedimenta omnium legionum Aduatucam contulit. Id castelli nomen est. Hoc fere est in mediis Eburonum finibus, ubi Titurius atque Aurunculeius hiemandi causā consederant. Hunc quum reliquis rebus locum probabat, tum, quòd superioris anni munitiones integræ manebant, ut militum laborem sublevaret. Præsidio impedimentis legionem quatuordecimam reliquit, unam ex iis tribus, quas proximè conscriptas ex Italiā transduxerat. Ei legioni castrisque Quintum Tullium Ciceronem præficit, ducentosque equites attribuit.

XXXIII. Partito exercitu, Titum Labienum cum legionibus tribus ad Oceanum versus, in eas partes, quæ Menapios attingunt, proficisci jubet: Caium Trebonium cum pari legionum numero ad eam regionem, quæ Aduatucis adjacet, depopulandam mittit: ipse cum reliquis tribus ad flumen Sabim,

quod influit in Mosam, extremasque Arduennæ partes ire constituit, quò cum paucis equitibus profectum Ambiorigem audiebat. Discedens, post diem septimum sese reversurum confirmat; quam ad diem ei legioni, quæ in præsidio relinquebatur, frumentum deberi sciebat. Labienum Treboniumque hortatur, si reipublicæ commodo facere possint, ad eam diem revertantur; ut, rursus communicato consilio, exploratisque hostium rationibus, aliud belli initium capere possent.

XXXIV. Erat, ut suprà demonstravimus, manus certa nulla, non oppidum, non præsidium, quod se armis defenderet; sed omnes in partes dispersa multitudo. Ubi cuique aut vallis abdita, aut locus silvestris, aut palus impedita, spem præsidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat. Hæc loca vicinitatibus erant nota, magnamque res diligentiam requirebat, non in summā exercitūs tuendā—nullum enim poterat universis ab perterritis ac dispersis periculum accidere,—sed in singulis militibus conservandis; quæ tamen ex parte res ad salutem exercitūs pertinebat. Nam et prædæ cupiditas multos longiùs evocabat, et silvæ incertis occultisque itineribus confertos adire prohibebant. Si negotium confici stirpemque hominum sceleratorum interfici vellet, dimittendæ plures manūs diducendique erant milites: si continere ad signa manipulos vellet, ut instituta ratio et consuetudo exercitūs Romani postulabat, locus ipse erat præsidio barbaris, neque ex occulto insidiandi et dispersos circumveniendi

singulis deerat audacia. At in ejusmodi difficultatibus, quantum diligentiā provideri poterat, providebatur; ut potiùs in nocendo aliquid omitteretur, etsi omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, quàm cum aliquo militum detrimento noceretur. Cæsar ad finitimas civitates nuntios dimittit, omnes ad se evocat spe prædæ, ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potiùs in silvis Gallorum vita, quàm legionarius miles, periclitetur; simul ut, magnā multitudine circumfusā, pro tali facinore, stirps ac nomen civitatis tollatur. Magnus undique numerus celeriter convenit.

XXXV. Hæc in omnibus Eburonum partibus gerebantur, diesque appetebat septimus, quem ad diem Cæsar ad impedimenta legionemque reverti constituerat. Hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit et quantos afferat casūs, cognosci potuit. Dissipatis ac perterritis hostibus, ut demonstravimus, manus erat nulla, quæ parvam modò causam timoris afferret. Trans Rhenum ad Germanos pervenit fama, diripi Eburones, atque ultro omnes ad prædam evocari. Cogunt equitum duo millia Sigambri, qui sunt proximi Rheno, a quibus receptos ex fugā Tenchtheros atque Usipetes suprà docuimus: transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque, triginta millibus passuum infra eum locum, ubi pons erat perfectus præsidiumque ab Cæsare relictum: primos Eburonum fines adeunt, multos ex fugā dispersos excipiunt, magno pecoris numero, cujus sunt cupidissimi barbari, potiuntur. Invitati prædā,

longiùs procedunt: non hos palus, in bello latrociniisque natos, non silvæ morantur: quibus in locis sit Cæsar, ex captivis quærunt; profectum longiùs reperiunt, omnemque exercitum discessisse cognoscunt. Atque unus ex captivis, "Quid vos," inquit, "hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Tribus horis Aduatucam venire potestis: huc omnes suas fortunas exercitus Romanorum contulit: præsidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, neque quisquam egredi extra munitiones audeat." Oblatā spe, Germani, quam nacti erant prædam, in occulto relinquunt, ipsi Aduatucam contendunt, usi eodem duce, cujus hæc indicio cognoverant.

XXXVI. Cicero, qui per omnes superiores dies præceptis Cæsaris summā diligentiā milites in castris continuisset, ac ne calonem quidem quemquam extra munitionem egredi passus esset, septimo die, diffidens de numero dierum Cæsarem fidem servaturum, quòd longiùs eum progressum audiebat, neque ulla de reditu ejus fama afferebatur; simul eorum permotus vocibus, qui illius patientiam pæne obsessionem appellabant, si quidem ex castris egredi nón liceret; nullum ejusmodi casum exspectans, quo, novem oppositis legionibus maximoque equitatu, dispersis ac pæne deletis hostibus, in millibus passuum tribus offendi posset; quinque cohortes frumentatum in proximas segetes misit,

quas inter et castra unus omnino collis intererat. Complures erant in castris ex legionibus ægri relicti; ex quibus, qui hoc spatio dierum convaluerant, circiter trecenti sub vexillo unà mittuntur: magna præterea multitudo calonum, magna vis jumentorum, quæ in castris subsederat, factā potestate, sequitur.

XXXVII. Hoc ipso tempore, casu Germani equites interveniunt, protinusque eodem illo, quo venerant, cursu ab decumanā portā in castra irrumpere conantur: nec priùs sunt visi, objectis ab eā parte silvis, quàm castris appropinquarent, usque eò, ut, qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, recipiendi sui facultatem non haberent. Inopinantes nostri re novā perturbantur, ac vix primum impetum cohors in statione sustinet. Circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, si quem aditum reperire possent. Ægrè portas nostri tuentur, reliquos aditūs locus ipse per se munitioque defendit. Totis trepidatur castris, atque alius ex alio causam tumultūs quærit; neque quò signa ferantur, neque quam in partem quisque conveniat, provident. Alius capta jam castra pronuntiat; alius, deleto exercitu atque imperatore, victores barbaros venisse contendit: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, Cottæque et Titurii calamitatem, qui in eodem occiderint castello, ante oculos ponunt. Tali timore omnibus perterritis, confirmatur opinio barbaris, ut ex captivo audierant, nullum esse

intus præsidium. Perrumpere nituntur, seque ipsi adhortantur, ne tantam fortunam ex manibus dimittant.

XXXVIII. Erat æger in præsidio relictus Publius Sextius Baculus, qui primum pilum ad Cæsarem duxerat, cujus mentionem superioribus prœliis fecimus, ac diem jam quintum cibo caruerat. Hic, diffisus suæ atque omnium saluti, inermis ex tabernaculo prodit: videt imminere hostes, atque in summo esse rem discrimine: capit arma a proximis atque in portā consistit. Consequuntur hunc centuriones ejus cohortis, quæ in statione erat: paulisper unā prœlium sustinent. Relinquit animus Sextium, gravibus acceptis vulneribus: ægrè per manūs tractus servatur. Hoc spatio interposito, reliqui sese confirmant tantùm, ut in munitionibus consistere audeant, speciemque defensorum præbeant.

XXXIX. Interim confectā frumentatione, milites nostri clamorem exaudiunt; præcurrunt equites, quanto sit res in periculo, cognoscunt. Hìc vero nulla munitio est, quæ perterritos recipiat: modò conscripti, atque usūs militaris imperiti, ad tribunum militum centurionesque ora convertunt: quid ab his præcipiatur, exspectant. Nemo est tam fortis, quin rei novitate perturbetur. Barbari, signa procul conspicati, oppugnatione desistunt: redîsse primò legiones credunt, quas longiùs discessisse ex captivis cognoverant: postea, despectā paucitate, ex omnibus partibus impetum faciunt.

XL. Calones in proximum tumulum procurrunt:

hinc celeriter dejecti se in signa manipulosque conjiciunt: eo magis timidos perterrent milites. Alii, cuneo facto ut celeriter perrumpant, censent, quoniam tam propinqua sint castra; et, si pars aliqua circumventa ceciderit, at reliquos servari posse confidunt: alii, ut in jugo consistant, atque eundem omnes ferant casum. Hoc veteres non probant milites, quos sub vexillo unà profectos docuimus. Itaque inter se cohortati, duce Caio Trebonio, equite Romano, qui eis erat præpositus, per medios hostes perrumpunt, incolumesque ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt. Hos subsequuti calones equitesque eodem impetu militum virtute servantur. At ii, qui in jugo constiterant, nullo etiam nunc usu rei militaris percepto, neque in eo, quod probaverant, consilio permanere, ut se loco superiore defenderent, neque eam, quam profuisse aliis vim celeritatemque viderant, imitari potuerunt; sed, se in castra recipere conati, iniquum in locum demiserant. Centuriones, quorum nonnulli, ex inferioribus ordinibus reliquarum legionum, virtutis causā, in superiores erant ordines hujus legionis transducti, ne antè partam rei militaris laudem amitterent, fortissimè pugnantes conciderunt. Militum pars, horum virtute submotis hostibus, præter spem incolumis in castra pervenit; pars a barbaris circumventa periit.

XLI. Germani, desperatā expugnatione castrorum, quòd nostros jam constitisse in munitionibus videbant, cum eā prædā, quam in silvis deposuerant,

trans Rhenum sese receperunt. Ac tantus fuit etiam post discessum hostium terror, ut eâ nocte, quum Caius Volusenus missus cum equitatu ad castra venisset, fidem non faceret, adesse cum incolumi Cæsarem exercitu. Sic omnium animos timor præoccupaverat, ut, pæne alienatâ mente, deletis omnibus copiis equitatum tantùm se ex fugâ recepisse, dicerent, neque, incolumi exercitu, Germanos castra oppugnaturos fuisse contenderent. Quem timorem Cæsaris adventus sustulit.

XLII. Reversus ille, eventûs belli non ignorans, unum, quòd cohortes ex statione et præsidio essent emissæ, questus, ne minimo quidem casu locum relinqui debuisse, multùm fortunam in repentino hostium adventu potuisse indicavit; multo etiam ampliùs, quòd pæne ab ipso vallo portisque castrorum barbaros avertisset. Quarum omnium rerum maximè admirandum videbatur, quòd Germani, qui eo consilio Rhenum transierant, ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, ad castra Romanorum delati optatissimum Ambiorigi beneficium obtulerint.

XLIII. Cæsar, rursus ad vexandos hostes profectus, magno coacto numero ex finitimis civitatibus, in omnes partes dimittit. Omnes vici atque omnia ædificia, quæ quisque conspexerat, incendebantur: præda ex omnibus locis agebatur: frumenta non solùm a tantā multitudine jumentorum atque hominum consumebantur, sed etiam anni tempore atque imbribus procubuerant; ut, si qui etiam in præsentiā se occultâssent, tamen iis,

deducto exercitu, rerum omnium inopiā pereundum videretur. Ac sæpe in eum locum ventum est, tanto in omnes partes diviso equitatu, ut modò visum ab se Ambiorigem in fugā captivi, nec planè etiam abîsse ex conspectu contenderent, ut, spe consequendi illatā atque infinito labore suscepto, qui se summam ab Cæsare gratiam inituros putarent, pæne naturam studio vincerent, semperque paulùm ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, atque ille latebris aut saltibus se eriperet et noctu occultatus alias regiones partesque peteret, non majore equitum præsidio, quàm quatuor, quibus solis vitam suam committere audebat.

XLIV. Tali modo vastatis regionibus, exercitum Cæsar duarum cohortium damno Durocortorum Remorum reducit, concilioque in eum locum Galliæ indicto, de conjuratione Senonum et Carnutum quæstionem habere instituit; et de Accone, qui princeps ejus consilii fuerat, graviore sententiā pronuntiatā, more majorum supplicium sumpsit. Nonnulli judicium veriti profugerunt; quibus quum aquā atque igni interdixisset, duas legiones ad fines Trevirorum, duas in Lingonibus, sex reliquas in Senonum finibus Agendici in hibernis collocavit; frumentoque exercitu proviso, ut instituerat, in Italiam ad conventūs agendos profectus est.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. *or* act.	active.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
acc. to	according to.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
c = cum.	with.
cf. = confer	compare.
comm. gen.	common gender.
comp.	comparative degree.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted.
dat.	dative.
def. defect.	defective.
dem. demonstr.	demonstrative.
dep.	deponent.
desid.	desiderative.
dissyll.	dissyllable.
esp.	especially.
etym.	etymology.
f.	feminine.
folld.	followed.
fr.	from.
freq.	frequentative.
fut.	future.
gen.	genitive.
gov.	governing.
Gr.	Greek.
imperf.	imperfect.
inch.	inchoative.
ind. *or* indic.	indicative.
indecl.	indeclinable.
indef.	indefinite.
inf. *or* infin.	infinitive.
intens.	intensive.
interj.	interjection.
interrog.	interrogative.
irr. *or* irreg.	irregular.
m.	masculine.
n. *or* neut.	neuter.
nom.	nominative
num.	numeral.
obsol.	obsolete.
ord.	ordinal.
p. *or* part.	participle.
pa.	participial adj.
pass.	passive.
perf.	perfect.
pers.	person, personal.
pluperf.	pluperfect.
plur.	plural.
pos.	positive degree.
poss.	possessive.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
prob.	probably.
pron.	pronoun.
[§]	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
rel.	relative.
Sans.	Sanscrit.
semi-dep.	semi-deponent.
sing.	singular.
subj.	subjunctive.
sup.	superlative; supine.
trisyll.	trisyllable.
t. t.	technical term.
uncontr.	uncontracted.
v. a.	verb active.
v. dep.	verb deponent.
v. n.	verb neuter.
voc.	vocative.
=	equal to.

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

ā; see ab.

ăb (ā), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from.*—2. *On the side of; in the direction of.*—3. *At, on:*—ab labris, *on the rims* or *edges*; ch. 28.—4. *Of*, or *from*, a person to whom a request, *etc.*, is made.—5. *On, at, in.*—6. Without Abl. of place, and in combination with Abl. of distance: *Away, off:*—a millibus passuum quindecim, *fifteen miles off*; ch. 7.—7. Of the agent: *By* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό; Sans. *ap-a*].

abdĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abdo.

ab-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [ăb, "away"; do, "to put"] ("To put away *or* remove"; hence) 1. *To hide, conceal.*—2. With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To hide*, or *conceal, one's self* by withdrawing.—Folld. by *in* with Acc.: *To go into a place and hide one's self.*—Pass.: **ab-dor**, dĭtus sum, di.

ăb-ĕo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [ăb, "away"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go away, depart:*—abire ex conspectu, (*to go away out of sight*, i.e.) *to get out of*, or *disappear from, sight*; ch. 43.

abfŭisse, perf. inf. of absum.

ăbisse, for ăbiisse, perf. inf. of abeo.

ab-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăb, "away"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be away; to be absent* or *distant:*—ab hoc consilio abfuisse, (*to have been absent from this plan*, i.e.) *to have had no part in this plan*; ch. 3.—2. *To be wanting.*

ac; see atque.

acceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of accipio.

1. **ac-cĭdo**, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cădo; fr. ăd, "upon"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall upon"; hence) 1. *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*—2. Impers.: **accidit**, *It happens*;—at ch. 14, accidit has for its Subject the clause, ut . . . . remittant [§ 157], see also [Notes to Syntax, p. 149 *b*, (3)].—3. With Dat. [§ 106, *a*; or § 107]: *To happen* to one; *to befal* one.

2. **ac-cīdo**, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-cædo; fr. ăd, "without force"; cædo, "to cut"] Of trees: *To cut, make a cut in*, etc.; ch. 27.

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-căpĭo; fr. ăd, "to"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) 1. *To receive.*—2. *To accept* that which is offered.—3. *To hear of, get intelligence of, hear.*—Pass.: **ac-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

Acco, ōnis, m. *Acco;* a chieftain of the Senones Gauls.

accūrāt-e, adv. [accūrāt-us, "prepared with care"] ("After the manner of the *accuratus*"; hence) **1.** *Carefully.*—**2.** Comp.: *Too carefully, with too great care,* etc.; ch. 22. ☞ Comp.: accūrāt-ĭus; (Sup.: accūrāt-issĭme).

accūrātĭus; see accurāte.

ăc-ĭes, ĭēi, f. [AC, root of ăcŭo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge *or* sharp edge"; hence) **1.** Milit. t. t.: *Order,* or *line, of battle.*—**2.** *An army in order of battle.*

ăd, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *To, towards.*—**2.** *Up to.* — **3.** *At, by, near to.* — **4.** *According to.* — **5.** *For.* — **6.** *With* a person. — **7.** With Gerund *or* Gerundive: *For the purpose of, in order to, for.*

ăd-æquo, æquāvi, æquātum, æquāre, 1. v. n. [ăd, "to"; æquo, "to be equal"] *To be equal to* or *on an equality with.*

ăd-augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. [ăd, in "strengthening force"; augĕo, "to increase"] *To increase, augment,* etc.—Pass.: **ad-augĕor**, auctus sum, augēri.

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] **1.** *To lead to* or *up, to bring up.*—**2.** *To prompt, move, induce.* — Pass.: **ad-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of addūco.

ăd-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. *and* n. [ăd, "to"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go to, approach.*

ădesse, pres. inf. of adsum.

ăd-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for ăd-hăbĕo; fr. ăd, "at"; hăbĕo, "to have"] ("To have at" a place; hence, "to bring to"; hence) *To summon, send for.* — Pass.: **ăd-hĭbĕor**, hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

ăd-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [ăd, "to"; hortor, "to exhort *or* encourage"] *To exhort,* or *encourage,* to a thing;—at ch. 37, folld. by ne with Subj.

ădīsse, for adiisse, perf. inf. of adeo.

ădĭ-tus, tūs, m. [ădĕo, "to go to," through root ADI] ("A going to"; hence) **1.** *Approach.* —**2.** *Means of approach, access.*

ad-jăcĕo, jăcŭi, no sup., jăcēre, 2. v. n. [ăd, "at"; jăcĕo, "to lie"] With Dat. [§ 106, (1); or § 106, *a*]: Of a country: *To lie,* or *be situate, at* or *near to.*

adjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adjungo.

ad-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; jungo, "to join"] **1.** With Dat. of person [§ 106, *a*]: *To join, attach,* or *unite* to one.—**2.** *To add,* etc. — Pass.: **ad-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

ad-mĭnister, mĭnistri, m. [ăd, "without force"; mĭnister, "a servant"] ("A servant"; hence) *An assistant, aider.*

ad-mĭnistro, mĭnistrāvi, mĭnistrātum, mĭnistrāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, "without force"; ministro, "to serve"] ("To serve," *etc.*; hence) *To take in hand, take charge of, manage, administer.*

admīrandus, a, um, Gerundive of admiror.

ad-mīror, mīrātus sum, mīrāri, 1. v. dep. [ad, "without force"; mīror, "to wonder"] *To wonder* or *be astonished.*

admissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of admittor.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ad, "to"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go, *or* come, to" oneself; hence) Of a crime, *etc.*: *To commit.*—Pass.: **ad-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

ad-mŏdum, adv. [ăd, "ac-

cording to"; mŏdum, acc. of mŏdus, "measure"] ("According to measure"; hence) With adj.: *Very, exceedingly.*

ădŏlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [P. pres. *and* pa. of adolesc-o, "to grow up," used as Subst.] ("One growing up"; hence) *A young person* of either sex; *a youth.*

ădŏlesco, ădŏlēvi (rarely ădŏlŭi), ădultum, ădŏlescĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [ădŏleo," to grow up"] *To begin to grow up, to grow up.*

ădŏlēvĕrim, perf. subj. of adolesco.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrĭri, 4. v. dep. [ăd, "against"; ŏrĭor, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail.*

ad-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăd, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, *etc.*; hence) *To be present; to be at hand.*

Aduatŭci, ōrum, m. plur.: **1.** *The Aduatuci;* a people of Gallia Belgica.—**2.** *The country of the Aduatuci.*

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advĕnĭo, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person *or* thing; hence) **1.** The act being regarded as incomplete: *Approach,* etc. —**2.** The act being regarded as complete: *Arrival.*

ad-versus, prep. gov. acc. [ăd, "towards"; versus, "turned"] ("Turned towards"; hence) In hostile sense: *Against.*

ædĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ædĭfĭc-o, "to build"] *A building* of any kind.

æd-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for æd-ĭ-făc-o; fr. æd-es, "a dwelling"; (i) connecting vowel; FAC, root of făc-ĭo] ("To make an *ædes*"; hence) *To build, to construct a dwelling.*

Ædŭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ædui;* a people of Gallia Celtica, in the modern Departments of Côte d'Or, la Nièvre, Saone et Loire, and Rhône.

æger, gra, grum, adj. *Sick, ill.*

ægr-e, adv. [æger, ægr-i, "feeble, sick"] ("After the manner of the *æger*"; hence) *With difficulty* or *effort; with much ado, scarcely.*

æqu-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [æqu-us, "even"; also, "just"] ("The quality of the *æquus*"; hence) **1.** *Evenness:* — animi æquitas, (*evenness of mind,* i.e.) *a quiet,* or *contented, frame of mind.* -- **2.** *Justice, fairness.*

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [æqu-us, "equal"] ("To make *æquus*"; hence) *To make,* or *render, equal; to put on equality with.*—Pass.: **æqu-or**, ātus sum, āri.

æquus, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one" kind, nature, *etc.*; hence) **1.** *Equal.*—**2.** *Just.* ☞ Comp.: æqu-ĭor; (Sup.: æqu-issĭmus [akin to Sans. *ekas,* "one"].

æs, æris, n. ("Bronze, copper"; hence) *Money:*—æs alienum; see alienus [akin to Sans. *ayas,* "iron"].

æs-tas, tātis, f. ("The burning season"; hence) *Summer* [akin to αἴθ-ω, "to burn"].

æstĭmā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [æstim-(a)-o, "to value"] *A valuing, valuation.*

æst-ĭvus, ĭva, ĭvum, adj. [for æstāt-ĭvus, fr. æstas, æstāt-is] ("Pertaining to *æstas*"; hence) *Of,* or *belonging to, summer; summer.*

æs-tus, tūs, m. ("A burning"; hence) **1.** *Heat.*—**2.** ("A waving motion" of fire; hence) Of the sea, *etc.*: *The tide.*

æ-tas, tātis, f. [for æv-tas; fr. æv-um, "age"] ("The state of *ævum*"; hence) **1.** *Age, time of life.*—**2.** *Old age.*

affectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of afficio.

af-fĕro, attŭli, allātum, afferre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fero; fr. ăd, "to"; fĕro, "to bring"] 1. Of a reason, cause, *etc.*: *To bring forward, adduce, allege*, etc.—2. *To bring, take*, or *carry to* or *up to*.—3. *To cause, occasion, impart.* —Pass.: **af-fĕror**, allātus sum, afferri.

af-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-facio; fr. ad, "to"; făcĭo, "to do"] ("To do" something "to" a person *or* thing; hence) 1. *To treat* or *use* either well or ill.—2. With Acc. of person or thing and Abl. of thing: *To affect* a person, or thing, with something; usually rendered by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Lat. Abl.: *e.g.* afficere aliquem dolore, *to grieve* or *annoy one*, and in Pass. construction, affici dolore, *to be grieved* or *annoyed*:—morbo affici, *to be attacked with disease*; ch. 16.—Pass.: **af-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

afflictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of affligo.

af-flīgo, flixi, flictum, flīgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-flīgo; fr. ăd, "to"; flīgo, "to dash *or* strike"] ("To dash *or* strike to" the ground"; hence) 1. *To throw down, overthrow*.—2. *To distress, afflict*, etc.—Pass.: **af-flīgor**, flictus sum, flīgi.

Agendĭcum, i, n. *Agendicum* (now *Sens* in Champagne, or, acc. to some, *Provens*); a town of Gallia Lugdunensis.

ăgendus, a, um, Gerundive of ago.

ăger, ăgri, m.: 1. *A field, land.* — 2. Plur.: *The fields, the country.* — 3. *Territory, district* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*, Gr. ἀγρ-ός; cf. English *acre*].

ag-grĕgo, grĕgāvi, grĕgātum, grĕgāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grĕgo; fr. ăd, "to"; grex, grĕg-is, "a flock"] ("To lead to a flock"; hence) Folld. by Personal pron. in reflexive force and ad: *To attach one's self*, etc., *to*.

ag-men, mĭnis, n. [ăg-o, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion"; hence) Milit. t.t.: 1. *An army* on march, *a column*: —novissimum agmen, *the rear* or *rear-guard*; ch. 8.—2. *March, line of march.*

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put, *or* set, in motion"; hence) 1. *To drive off* or *away*;— in connection with præda, it applies to cattle or persons; while fero refers to things without life. —2. Of a court of justice, *etc.*: *To hold*. — Pass.: **ăgor**, actus sum, agi [Gr. ἄγω].

ăgr-ĭ-cul-tūra, tūræ, f. [for ăgr-ĭ-col-tūra; fr. ăger, ăgr-i; (i) connecting vowel; cŏlo, "to till"] *A tilling of the land; tillage, agriculture.*

ălĭēnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of alieno.

ălĭēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ălĭēn-us] ("To make a person *or* thing *alienus*"; hence, "to make over *or* transfer to another"; hence) Of the mind: *To derange, to deprive of.*—Pass.: **ălĭēn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ălĭ-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [ăli-us, "another"] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to, another*:—æs alienum, (*money belonging to*, i.e. *due to, another*, i.e.) *debt*.—2. *Foreign* to a person *or* thing; *unsuitable*:— non alienum, *not unsuitable*, i.e. *suitable*, or *not foreign to* one's *purpose*; ch. 11.—3. Of places: *Unsuitable, unfavourable.*

ălĭ-o, adv. [ali-us, "another"] *To another place, elsewhere.*

ălĭ-qui, qua, quod (Gen. ălĭcūjus; Dat. ălĭcui; Plur. ali-qui, quæ, qua), indef. pron. adj. [ăli-us; qui (indefinite

pron.), "any"] ("Another be it any"; hence) *Some.*

ălĭquid, neut. nom. and acc. Sing. of aliquis.

ălĭ-quis, quid (Gen.: ălĭcūjus; Dat.: ălĭcui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ălĭ-us; quis] *Some one, somebody; something.*—As Subst.: **aliquid**, n. *Something.*

ălĭ-ter, adv. [ăl-is, old form of ăl-ĭus] *In another manner, otherwise.*

ăl-ĭus, ĭa, ĭud (Gen.: ălĭus; Dat.: ălĭi), adj.: 1. *Another, other,* of many.—As Subst.: a.: (a) Sing.: **ălĭus**, ălius, m. *Another person, another.*—(b) Plur.: **ălĭi**, ōrum, m. *Other persons, others.*—b. In distributive clauses: (a) Sing. (either as adj. or subst.): alius . . . alius, *one . . . another.*—(b) Plur.: ălĭi . . . ălĭi, *some . . . others.*—2. *The remaining, remainder of.*—As Subst.: **ălĭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others* [akin to ἄλ-λος].

ăl-o, ŭi, ĭtum *and* tum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To nourish, maintain,* etc.—2. *To foster, cherish.*—Pass.: **ăl-or**, ĭtus *and* tus sum, i [akin to Gr. ἄλ-θω, "to make to grow"].

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum (Gen.: altĕrĭus; Dat.: altĕri), adj. *The other* of two: alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*;—at ch. 9, with Gen. of thing distributed [§ 130].

ambactus, i, m. *A vassal, dependant* [Celtic *andbaht*, "a servant"].

Ambĭŏrix, ĭgis, m. *Ambiorix*; a chieftain of the Eburones.

ămīc-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ămīc-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) 1. *Friendship.*—2. *A league of amity, alliance* between nations.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose.*—Pass.: **ā-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

amplĭfĭcāt-us, a, um, P. perf. pass. of amplifico:—at ch. 12, amplificatā belongs to rebus and gratiā, as well as to dignitate; but is put in the sing. in concord with and next to this last word in order to draw attention to it.

ampl-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ampl-ĭ-făc-o; fr. ampl-us, "large"; (i) connecting vowel; făc-ĭo, "to make"] ("To make *amplus*"; hence) *To enlarge, extend, increase.*—Pass.: **ampl-ĭ-fĭc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

amplĭor, us; see amplus;—at ch. 9, neut. sing. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131], amplius obsidum, *more* or *additional hostages.*

amplissĭmus, a, um; see amplus.

ampl-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [ampl-us, "ample"] ("The quality of the *amplus*"; hence) *Extent, size,* etc.

amplĭus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of amplior, "more extensive"] ("More extensively"; hence) *More, further.*

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (=ambi), "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) 1. *Ample, extensive.*—2. *Noble, distinguished, illustrious.*—3. *Splendid, magnificent.*—4. *Abundant, copious,* etc. ☞ Comp.: amplĭor; Sup.: ampl-issĭmus.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or*: an . . . an, *whether . . . or*; see, also, ne.

Anartes, ĭum, m. plur. *The Anartes*; a people of Transylvania on the Theiss.

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angor-tus; fr. angor, "compression"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) *Narrow, contracted, confined.*

ăn-ĭma, ĭmæ, f. ("That which breathes *or* blows"; hence, "air"; hence, "life"; hence) *A soul* [akin to Sans. root AN, "to breathe *or* blow"].

anim-adverto, adverti, adversum, advertĕre, 3. v. a. [ănĭmus, "the mind"; adverto, "to turn towards"] ("To turn the mind towards" a thing; hence) 1. *To perceive, observe.*—2. Impers. Pass.: **animadversum est**, *It has been observed*;—at ch. 27, with clause as Subject [§ 157].

ănĭm-al, ālis, n. [anim-a, "life"] ("A thing pertaining to *anima*"; hence) *A living being* or *creature, an animal.*

ăn-ĭmus, ĭmi, m. ("The rational soul *or* intellectual principle" in man; hence) 1. *Mind.* —2. *Feelings.*—3. *Disposition.*— 4. *Courage, spirit, heart* [akin to an-ĭma; see anima].

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: *A year* [akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"; *am-ati*, "time"; also to Gr. ἔν-νος=ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"].

ante, adv. *and* prep.: 1. Adv.: *Before, previously.* — 2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. ἀντί, "over against"].

ant-ĕā, adv. [prob. for ant-eam; fr. ant-e, "before"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this, that"] ("Before this *or* that" time] *Formerly, previously, once.*

ante-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [ante, "before"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go before"; hence) With Abl. of measure [§ 118]: *To exceed, excel, surpass.*

antĕcessĕram, pluperf. ind. of antecedo.

antiqu-ĭtus, adv. [antiqu-us, "ancient"] *Anciently; from old, or remote, times.*

Antistius, ii, m., *Antistius*; a Roman name; see Reginus.

ăpert-e, adv. [apert-us, "open"] ("After the manner of the *apertus*"; hence) *Openly, plainly, obviously.*

Apollo, inis, m. *Apollo*; the son of Jupiter and Latona, the Roman sun-god.—At ch. 17 this name is applied to a deity called by the Gauls Belenus or Belis; cf. the ancient Oriental sun-god Baal ['Απόλλων].

ap-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre [for ad-pell-o; fr. ad, "towards"; pell-o, "to bring"] 1. v. a. (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him, *etc.*; hence) 1. With second acc. [§ 99]: *To call* a person, *or* thing, that which is denoted by second acc.—2. Pass. with Nom. [§ 87, D, *a*]: *To be called* or *named.* — Pass.: **appell-or**, ātus sum, āri.

appetīsse, for appetiisse, perf. inf. of appeto.

appetīssem, for appetiissem, pluperf. subj. of appeto.

ap-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-pĕto; fr. ăd, "towards"; pĕto, in etymological force of "to fly"] ("To fly towards"; hence) Of time: *To draw nigh, approach.*

ap-plĭco, plĭcāvi *or* plĭcŭi, plĭcātum *or* plĭcĭtum, plĭcāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-plico; fr. ad, "upon"; plico, "to fold"] ("To fold upon" something; hence) With Personal pron. in reflexive force, and folld. by ad: *To rest one's self against, to lean on* or *against.*

ap-prŏpinquo, prŏpinquāvi, prŏpinquātum, propinquāre, 1.

v. n. [for ad-prŏpinquo; fr. ăd, "to"; prŏpinquo, "to draw near"] With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *To draw near to, approach.*

ăp-ud, prep. gov. acc. [prob. obsol. ăp-o, ăp-ĭo, "to lay hold of"] 1. *With, near to.*—2. With Personal pron.: *At one's house.*—3. *Among.*

ăqu-a, æ, f. *Water* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

arbĭtrātus, a, um, P. perf. of arbitror.

arbĭtr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [arbĭter, arbĭtr-i, "one who treats a thing according to his own will; a master," *etc.*] ("The thing belonging to an *arbiter*"; hence) *Will, pleasure, free-will*, etc.

arbĭtr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [arbĭter, arbĭtr-i, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an *arbiter*"; hence) *To hold as true* in one's mind; *to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think*, etc.

arbor, ŏris, f. *A tree.*

ardĕo, arsi, arsum, ardēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be on fire; to burn, blaze.*—2. *To burn* with any passionate emotion; *to be inflamed* or *excited; to be eager.*

Ardŭenna, æ, f. *Arduenna*; the ancient name of the forest-covered mountains of the Ardennes, in France [Celtic Ard, "hard"; Venna, "a pasture"; and so "Hard-pasturing"].

arg-entum, enti, n. *Silver* [akin to Sans. *raj-atam*, "silver," as "the shining thing"; fr. root RAJ, "to shine"; cf. ἄργ-υρος].

Ariovistus, i, m. *Ariovistus*; a German king defeated by Cæsar.

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. ἄρ-ω, "to adapt"].

ar-s, tis, f. *Art, skill* [either akin to ἄρ-ω, "to join," and so, "a joining"; or fr. ăr-o, "to plough," and so, "a ploughing," as the earliest and most important act of skill].

art-ĭcŭlus, ĭcŭli, m. [art-us, "a limb"] *A small connecting limb* or *member; a joint.*

artĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [artĭfex, artĭfĭc-is, "an artisan"] ("A thing pertaining to an *artifex*"; hence) *An employment, art*, etc.

assĭd-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [assĭd-ĕo, "to sit near"] ("Sitting near" to one; hence, "constantly residing" somewhere, "continually present"; hence) *Constant, continual, uninterrupted.*

as-sisto, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-sisto; fr. ăd, "near"; sisto "to stand"] *To stand near.*

assŭĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. [assue-sco, "to accustom"; facio, "to make"] *To make accustomed, accustom, habituate.*

assŭĕfactus, a, um, P. pass. part. of assŭĕfăcĭo.

as-suesco, suēvi, suētum, suescĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-suesco; fr. ad, "without force"; suesco, "to accustom"] *To become accustomed.*

ăt, conj. *But* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. ἀτ-άρ, "but"].

at-que (contr. **ac**), conj. [for adque; fr. ăd, denoting "addition"; quĕ, "and"] 1. *And also, and.*—2. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*: *Than.*—3. After words denoting similarity, *etc.*: *As, with.*

Atrĕbas, ătis; see Atrebates.

Atrĕbātes, um, m. plur. *The Atrebates*; a people of Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois or Dep. du Pas-de-Calais).—Sing.: **Atrĕbas,** ătis, m. *One of the Atrebates.*

at-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr. ăd, "against"; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch against"; hence) *To touch on, border upon.*

at-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-trĭbŭo; fr. ad, "to"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] *To give, allot,* or *assign to.*—Pass.: **at-trĭbŭor**, trĭbūtus sum, trĭbŭi.

auc-tor, tōris, m. [for aug-tor; fr. aug-ĕo, "to produce"] ("He who produces" something; hence) *An originator, promoter.*

auctōr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [auctor, "a producer"] ("The quality, *etc.*, of the *auctor*"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight* of character, *influence, authority.*

audāc-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] ("The quality of the *audax*"; hence) *Boldness, daring, audacity.*

audĕo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare,* or *venture,* to do something.

aud-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) *To hear* [akin to αὖς(=οὖς), αὐτ-ός, "an ear"].

augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment.*—Pass.: **augĕor**, auctus sum, augēri [akin to αὐξάνω].

aur-is, is, f. [for aud-is; fr. aud-ĭo] ("The hearing thing"; hence) *An ear.*

Auruncŭleius, ĭi, m. *Aurunculeius;* a Roman name. The name is here that of Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, mentioned at Bk. 5, ch. 24.

aut, conj. *Or*:—aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand.*—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to αὐτ-άρ].

auxĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. auxĭl-is (=aug-sĭl-is, fr. aug-ĕo, "to increase"), "increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the *auxilis*"; hence) 1. *Help, aid, assistance, succour.*—auxilium ferre, *to bring help* or *succour.*—2. Plur.: *Auxiliary troops* or *forces; auxiliaries.*

āvertissem, pluperf. ind. of āverto.

ā-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "away"; verto, "to turn"] *To turn away.*—Pass.: **a-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

Bacenis, is, f. *Bacenis;* a great forest in Germany; now, acc. to some, the Hartz Forest; acc. to others, part of the Thuringian Forest.

Băcŭlus, i, m. [băcŭlus, "a staff *or* stick," used in walking] *Baculus* (*Publius Sextius*); a Roman centurion.

1. **barbărus**, a, um, adj. *Barbarian, barbarous.* — As Subst.: **barbărus**, i, m. *A barbarian* [βάρβαρος].

2. **barbărus**, i, see 1. barbarus.

Băsĭlus, i, m. *Basilus* (*Lucius Minucius*); an officer of Roman cavalry.

bell-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [bell-um, "war"] 1. *Of,* or *belonging to, war; for war.*—2. *Warlike.*

b-ellum, elli, n. [old form dŭ-ellum; fr. dŭo, "two"] ("A contest, *etc.*, between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare;*—at ch. 4 belli depends on esse [§ 127].

bĕnĕ-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for bĕnĕ-făc-ĭum, fr. bene, "well"; făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("A doing well" to one; hence) *Kindness, favour, benefit.*

bidu-um, i, n. [bĭdŭ-us (for bĭ-dĭ-vus, fr. bĭ (=bis), "twice";

dī-es, "a day"), "pertaining to two days"] *A space, or period, of two days; two days.*

bŏnum, i, n.; see bonus, no. 4.

bŏnus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Good* in the widest acceptation of the term.—2. *Favourable.*—3. *Wealthy, rich.*—As Subst.: **bŏna**, ōrum, n. plur.: *Wealth, riches, goods, property*; ch. 19.—4. *Profitable, advantageous, serviceable.*—As Subst.: **bonum**, i, n. *Advantage, profit*, etc. ☞ Comp.: mĕlior; (Sup.: optimus).

bos, bŏvis, comm. gen. ("The lowing *or* bellowing one"; hence) *A cow* or *ox*;—Plur.: *Cattle* [akin to Gr. βοῦς].

bŏum, gen. plur. of bos.

brĕvis, e, adj. In time: *Short, brief* [akin to βραχ-ύς].

Brĭtannĭa, æ, f. *Britannia* or *Britain*; including both Albion (England) and Caledonia (Scotland).

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, cădĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To fall, fall down.*—2. *To fall dead, die* in battle, *etc.* [akin to Sans. root ÇAD, "to fall"].

cæd-es, is, f. [cæd-o, "to slay"] *Murder.*

Cæsar, ăris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the commander of the Roman forces in Gaul, and afterwards the first Roman emperor, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. keça, "hair"].

Caius, ii, m. *Caius*; a Roman prænomen.

călămĭtas, ātis, f. *Misfortune, disaster, calamity.*

căl-o, ōnis, m. [căl-a, "a log, *or* billet, of wood"] ("One having a *cala*"; hence) *A soldier's servant, camp-follower.*

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take* in the widest sense of the term:—capere initium, (*to take a beginning*; i.e.) *to begin, commence.*—2.: a. Of persons: *To make prisoner, take captive.*—b. Of animals: *To capture.*—c. Of things: *To plunder*, etc.—3. Mentally: *To captivate; influence, ensnare*, etc.—4. Of a plan: *To form*, etc.—Pass.: **căpĭor**, captus sum, căpi.

căpr-ĕa, ĕæ, f. [căper, capr-i, "a goat"] *A species of wild goat; a roe.*

captīv-us, i, m. [captīv-us (fr. căpĭo, "to take"), "taken prisoner"] ("One taken prisoner"; hence) *A prisoner, captive.*

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of capio;—at ch. 37 supply esse with capta.—As Subst.: **capta**, ōrum, n. plur. *Things taken as plunder.*

căr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To shear *or* be shorn"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *b*]: *To be without; to be destitute* or *devoid of* [καρ, a root of κείρ-ω, "to shear"].

carne, abl. sing. of caro.

Carnūtes, um, m. plur. *The Carnutes*; a people of Gaul on both sides of the Liger (Loire). Their chief town was Autricum (now Chartres).

căr-o, nis, f. *Flesh* [akin to κρέας].

casĕus, i, m. *Cheese.*

castel-lum, li, n. dim. [for caster-lum; fr. castrum, cast(e)r-i, "a fort"] *A small fort; a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold.*

castra, ōrum, n. plur. *A camp* or *encampment*, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for skad-trum; akin to Sans. root SKAD, "to cover"].

cā-sus, sūs (old Dat. casu, ch. 42), m. [for cad-sus; fr. căd-

o, "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out *or* happening"; hence) *Chance, accident.* — Adverbial Abl.: casu, *By chance, by accident.*

Cativolcus, i, m. *Cativolcus;* a king of half of the Eburones.

causa, æ, f.: 1. *A cause, reason.*—2. *An adverse event, misfortune, mishap.*— 3. *A cause, matter, enterprise.*—4. Adverbial Abl.: With Gen. *or* Gerund in di: *For the purpose of; on account of.*—5. *A cause, undertaking,* etc.; cb. 32.

Cavarīnus, i, m. *Cavarinus;* king of the Senones Gauls.

căvěo, cāvi, cautum, căvēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be on one's guard; to take care* or *precaution.*—2. *To give bail* or *security.*

cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēděre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To go away, withdraw, depart.*—2. *To yield, submit, give way* [akin to χάζομαι (=χάδσομαι), "to retire"].

cělěr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [celer, "swift"] ("The quality of the *celer*"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cělěr-ĭter, adv. [id.] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.*

censěo, ŭi, um, ēre, 2. v. a. *To be of opinion; to consider, judge, deem,* etc.;—at ch. 40, folld. by ut with Subj.

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *çatan;* Gr. ἕκατον].

centŭrĭ-o, ōnis, m. [centŭrĭa, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies"] ("One having—*i.e.* commanding—a *centuria*") *A centurion.*

cerno, crēvi, crētum, cerněre, 3. v. a. ("To separate *or* sift"; hence) *To perceive, discern, see,* whether by the eye or the mind [root CRE or CER, akin to Gr. κρί-νω; Sans. root KRI, "to separate"].

certĭor, us; see certus.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—2. *Fixed, settled,* etc.—3. Phrases: a. Certiorem facere, (*to make very sure,* i.e.) *to inform.* —b. Certĭor fĭěri, (*to be made very sure* or *certain,* i.e.) *to be informed.* ☞ Comp.: cert-ĭor; Sup.: cert-issĭmus.

cer-vus, vi, m. ("The horned one"; hence) *A stag* [akin to κέρ-ας, "a horn"].

c-ētěri, ētěræ, ētěra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) *The other, the rest; the remaining, remainder of.*—As Subst.: **cētěri**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest.*

Cherusci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cherusci;* a people of Germany, on the south side of the Hartz Mountains.

cĭbārĭ-a, ōrum, n. plur. [cĭbārĭ-us (cĭbus, "food"), "pertaining to food"] ("Things pertaining to food"; hence) *Provisions, victuals, food.*

cĭbus, i, m. *Food.*

Cicěr-o, ōnis, m. [cicer, "chick-pea"] ("One having a *cicer*") *Cicero* (*Quintius Tullius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul, and brother of the celebrated orator and statesman, Marcus Tullius Cicero. The name is said to have originated from one of the family having had a small tumour, of the size of a *cicer*, on his nose.

Cingetŏrix, ĭgis, m. *Cingetorix;* a Gaul, the son-in-law and rival of Indutiomarus.

cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingěre, 3. v. a. Of places as Objects: *To surround, encircle, inclose;*—at ch. 35, for purposes of defence. —Pass.: **cingor**, cinctus sum, cingi.

circum, prep. gov. acc. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a

ring"] ("In a ring"; hence) 1. *Around, round about, all round.*—2. *Near, in the neighbourhood of.*

circum-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; cludo (=claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut around"; hence) *To surround.*

circumdătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumdo.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; do, "to put"] ("To put around"; hence) *To surround, inclose*, etc. —Pass.: **circum-dor**, dătus sum, dări.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; fundo, "to pour"] 1. *To pour around.*—2. Pass. in reflexive force: Of several persons: *To crowd*, or *gather around.*—Pass.: **circum-fundor**, fusus sum, fundi.

circumfūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumfundo.

circum-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for circum-spĕcĭo; fr. circum, "around"; spĕcĭo, "to look"] *To look around upon.*

circumvĕnĭendi, Gerund in di fr. circumvenio.

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) With accessory notion of hostility: 1. *To surround, enclose on all sides.*—2. *To oppress*, etc.; ch. 11.—Pass.: **circum-vĕnĭor**, ventus sum, vĕnīri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumvenio.

Cis-alp-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [cis, "on this side"; Alp-es, "the Alps"] *Lying on this side the Alps; Cisalpine:* see Gallia.

Cisrhēnan-i, ōrum, m. plur. [Cisrhenan-us, "on this side the Rhine"] *The people on this side the Rhine.*

cĭt-ra, prep. gov. acc. [cĭter, citr-i, "on this side"] *On this side of.*

cīv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a *civis*"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) *A state, commonwealth.*

clĭ-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr clŭ-ĕo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence, "a client" in Rome; of foreign nations) *A dependant, adherent.*

clĭent-ēla, ēlæ, f. [cliens, clientis, "a client"; of foreign nations, "a dependant"] ("Clientship," *etc.*; hence) 1. *The condition*, etc., of clients.—2. *Clients, dependants.*

Cneĭus, ĭi, m. *Cneius;* a Roman name.

cŏactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōgo.

cŏēgi, perf. ind. of cōgo.

cŏēgissem, pluperf. subj. of cogo.

cœlest-es, ĭum; see cœlestis.

cœl-estis, este, adj. [cœl-um, "heaven"] *Of*, or *belonging to, heaven; heavenly, celestial.*—As Subst.: **cœlestes**, ĭum, m. plur. *The celestial deities, the gods.*

cŏ-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [co (=cum), "together"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go, *or* come, together"; hence) *To assemble, form*, or *collect in a body.*

cōgĭtandus, a, um, Gerundive of cogito:—cogitandum (esse) sibi, (*that it was to be pondered by him*, i.e.) *that he must ponder* or *think;* ch. 2 [§ 144, 1, and *a*].

cō-gĭto, gĭtāvi, gĭtātum, gĭtāre, 1. v. a. [contr. from coagito; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; agito, "to put in motion"] ("To put greatly in motion"; hence) 1. *To weigh*

thoroughly in the mind; to ponder, reflect upon, think.—2. *To devise, plan, purpose.*

cognāt-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [cognātus, "a kinsman" by birth] ("The condition of the *cognatus*"; hence) 1. *Relationship.*—2. *Kindred, relatives.*

cognĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about.*—2. In perf. tenses: a. *To have knowledge of, to know.*—b. Impers. Pass.: **cognĭtum est**, *It is known.*—3. *To examine, investigate, take cognizance of.*—Pass.: **co-gnoscor**, gnĭtus sum, gnosci.

cognōvĕram, pluperf. ind. of cognosco.

cōgo, cŏēgi, cŏactum, cōgĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. co-ago; fr. co (=cum), "together"; ăgo, "to drive"] ("To drive together"; hence) 1. *To collect, assemble.*—2. *To force, compel.*—Pass.: **cōgor**, cŏactus sum, cōgi.

cŏhors, tis, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," *etc.*, in a place; hence) *A cohort;* the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cŏhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cŏhortor.

cŏ-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co(=cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate.*

cŏĭĕrim, perf. subj. of coeo.

collaudātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of collaudo.

col-laudo, laudāvi, laudātum, laudāre, 1. v. a. [for con-laudo; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; laudo, "to praise"] *To extol, or commend, very much; to praise highly.* — Pass.: **col-laudor**, laudātus sum, laudāri.

collectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of colligo.

col-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-lĕgo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; lĕgo, "to gather"] *To gather together, collect.*—Pass.: **col-lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολώνη].

collŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of colloco.

col-lŏco, lŏcāvi, lŏcātum, lŏcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lŏco; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; lŏco, "to place"] *To put, place,* or *station* any where. — Pass.: **col-lŏcor**, lŏcātus sum, lŏcāri.

cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3 v. a. ("To dwell in, inhabit" hence, "to till"; hence, "to bestow care on, attend to"; hence) *To worship, honour, reverence* etc.

cŏlōn-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [cŏlōn-us "settler, colonist"] ("A thing belonging to a *colonus*"; hence) *A colony, settlement.*

cŏm-e-s, cŏmĭtis, comm. gen. [for com-i-t-s; fr. com (=cum), "together"; ɪ, root of ĕo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] ("One who goes with another"; hence) *A companion, comrade.*

cŏmĭtātus, a, um, P. perf. of cŏmĭtor.

cŏmĭt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [cŏmes, cŏmĭt-is, "a companion"] ("To be a *comes* to"; hence) *To accompany, attend.*

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"

hence) Of battle: *To engage in, commence.*

Commius, ĭi, m. *Commius;* a chieftain of the Atrebates.

commŏd-um, i, n. [commŏd-us, "advantageous"] *An advantage.*

commūnĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of communico.

commun-ĭco, ĭcāvi, ĭcātum, ĭcāre, 1. v. a. [commun-is, "common"] ("To do, *or* have, in common" with another, *etc.*; hence) 1. *To join, unite, add* to a common fund, *etc.*; ch. 19.—2. Of a plan, report, *etc.*: *To impart, communicate.*—3. *To share* something with one.—2. *To take,* or *receive, a part of* something.—Pass.: **commūn-ĭcor**, ĭcātus sum, āri.

com-mūnĭo, mūnīvi *or* mūnĭi, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūnĭo, "to fortify"] *To fortify strongly* or *on all sides.*

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com (=cum), "together"; perhaps, mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common, general.*

commūtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [commut(a)-o, "to change entirely"] *A changing, change, alteration.*

com-mūto, mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "with"; mūto, "to change"] ("To change with" another; hence) With Abl. of thing exchanged: *To change,* or *exchange, for.*

compărātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comparo.

com-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; păro, "to bring *or* put"] ("To bring, *or* put, together"; hence) 1. *To make* or *get ready, prepare.*—2. *To acquire, procure.* — Pass.: **com-păror**, părātus sum, părāri.

com-pĕr-ĭo, i, tum, īre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] ("To go, *or* pass, through" a thing; hence) 1. *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn.*—2. Impers. Pass.: **compertum est**, (*It has been,* or *is, ascertained,* i.e.) *A discovery is made,* viz. that death has been caused by foul means; ch. 19. — Pass.: **com-pĕr-ĭor**, tus sum, īri.

compertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comperio.

com-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plĕo, "to fill"] Sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, *b*]: *To fill completely* or *entirely with.* — Pass.: **com-plĕor**, plētus sum, plēri.

com-plūres, plūra (and, sometimes, plūrĭa), adj. [com (= cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *Very many, several.*—As Subst. m. *Very many, a very large number.*

com-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; prĕhendo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) 1. *To seize, seize upon.*—2. *To arrest, apprehend, catch,* etc. — Pass.: **com-prĕhendor**, prĕhensus sum, prĕhendi.

comprĕhensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comprehendo.

cōnans, ntis, P. pres. of conor;—at ch. 4, supply eis with conantibus.

cōnātus, a, um, P. perf. of conor.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo,

"to yield"] 1. *To yield, grant, allow, concede.* — Impers. pass.: **concēdĭtur,** *It is conceded,* or *allowed.*—2. *To give,* or *yield, up.* —Pass.: **con-cēdor,** cessus sum, cēdi.

concertātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of concerto.

con-certo, certāvi, certātum, certāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] *To contend earnestly, perseveringly,* or *vigorously.*

concessus, a, um, P. perf. of concēdo.

concīdĕrim, perf. subj. of concīdo.

con-cīdo, cīdi, no sup.; cīdĕre, 3. v. n. [for con-cădo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall utterly"; hence) *To fall,* or *tumble, down.*

con-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for con-căl-ĭum; fr. con (=cum), "together"; căl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

con-curro, curri (rarely cŭcurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [con(=cum), "together"; curro, "to run"] 1. *To run together* or *in a body.*—2. *To assemble, flock together.*

concur-sus, sūs, m. [for con-curr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] 1. *A running together.*—2. *Collision, charge,* etc. of troops.

cond-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) 1. *State,* or *condition,* of a person, *etc.*—2. *An agreement, terms.*

Condrūsi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Condrusi;* a people of Gallia Belgica.

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead together"; hence) *To assemble, collect.*

confectus, a, um, P. perf pass. of conficio.

confĕro, contŭli, collātum conferre, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum); fĕro, "to bear"] 1. [cum, "together"] a. *To bear or bring, together; to collect, gather* —b. *To compare.*—2. [cum, in "augmentative" force] a. *T carry, convey,* etc.;—at ch. 32 with Acc. of place "Whither" [§ 101].—b. With Personal pron in reflexive force: *To* (bear one's self, *etc.,* i.e.) *betake one's self* etc.—c. Of a fault, blame, *etc.* *To ascribe, attribute,* to one; *la to the charge* of, *throw* upon one —d. *To put off, defer.*—Pass. **confĕror,** collātus sum, conferri.

confer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for conferc-tus; fr. conferc-io, "to cram, *or* press close, together"] ("Crammed, *or* pressed close, together"; hence) *In a close body* —at ch. 34 supply eos (=milites) with confertos. ☞ (Comp. confert-ĭor); Sup.: confert-issĭmus.

confes-tim, adv. [for confer-tim; fr. confer-o, "to bear" in haste, *etc.*] ("By bearing" in haste; hence) *Forthwith, at once, immediately.*

conficiendus, a, um, Ger undive of conficio.

con-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-făcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; făcĭo, "to do *or* make"] ("To do, *or* make, thoroughly" hence) 1. *To prepare.*—2. *To bring about, accomplish.*—3. *To bring to an end, finish, complete* etc.—4. *To wear out, exhaust* etc.—Pass.: **con-fĭcĭor,** fectus sum, fĭci.

con-fīdo, fīsus sum, fīdĕre, 3 v. a. semi-dep. [con (=cum), i

"intensive" force; fido, "to trust"] With Objective clause: *To be persuaded,* or *confident, that.*

con-fin-is, e, adj. [con (=cum), "together"; fin-is, "a border"] ("Having the borders together, having the same borders"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *Contiguous to, adjoining, on the borders of.*

confirmatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of confirmo.

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) 1. *To strengthen.* —2. *To establish, confirm.* — 3. *To encourage.*—4. *To assert, affirm, declare*;—at ch. 6, with Objective clause [§ 156, (8)].—Pass.: **con-firm-or,** atus sum, āri.

con-firmor, firmātus sum, firmāri.

confisus, a, um, P. perf. of confido.

con-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "with"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] ("To flee" to a person in order to be "with" him; hence) *To flee for refuge* or *succour.*

con-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradior; fr. con (=cum), "together with"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step together with" one; hence) 1. In a friendly sense: *To meet with* one.—2. In a hostile sense: *To engage, come into collision, fight,* etc.

conjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjicio.

con-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-jăcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; jăcĭo, "to cast"] 1. Of weapons: *To hurl, throw, cast.*—2. With in fugam: ("To cast into flight"; i.e.) *To rout and put to flight.*—3. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: ("To cast, or throw, one's self," *etc.*; i.e., *To betake one's self in haste,* or *with speed,* etc.

conjunc-tim, adv. [for conjung-tim; fr. conjung-o, "to join together, unite"] *Unitedly, in common, jointly, together.*

conjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjungo.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, unite, connect.*—Pass.: **con-jungor,** junctus sum, jungi.

conjunxeram, pluperf. ind. of conjungo.

conjūrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o, "to swear together"; hence, "to conspire, plot"] *A conspiracy, plot, combination* for an injurious purpose.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour, try, attempt.*

con-quīro, quisīvi, quīsītum, quīrĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-quæro; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; quæro, "to seek"] *To seek after,* or *search out, earnestly* or *carefully.*—Pass.: **con-quīr-or,** quīsītus sum, quīri.

conquīsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conquīro.

con-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; scrībo] ("To write together" in a list, *etc.*; hence) Of soldiers, *etc.*: *To enrol, enlist, levy.*—Pass.: **con-scrīb-or,** scriptus sum, scrībi. **conscriptus,** a, um, P. perf. pass. of conscribo.

consecrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consecro.

con-sĕcro, sĕcrāvi, sĕcrātum, sĕcrāre, 1. v. a. [for con-sacro; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sacro, "to make sacred"]

("To make wholly sacred"; hence) *To consecrate.*

consectātus, a, um, P. perf. of consector.

con-sector, sectātus sum, sectāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sector, "to follow after"] *To follow after* or *pursue eagerly*, etc.

consēdĕram, consēdi, pluperf. *and* perf. ind. of consīdo.

consen-sus, sūs, m. [for consent-sus; fr. consent-io, "to agree"] *Agreement, consent.*

consĕquendi, Gerund in di fr. consĕquor.

con-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow, follow after.*—2. In a hostile sense: *To pursue.*—3. *To come up with, overtake*, etc.

conservandus, a, um, Gerundive of conservo.

con-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; servo, "to preserve"] *To preserve wholly; to preserve safe* or *unhurt.*

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) 1. Of troops, *etc.*: *To take one's station; to encamp.*—2. *To take up an abode, to settle.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n.: 1. *A plan, purpose, design.*—2. *An assembly, a public council.*

con-sĭmĭlis, sĭmĭle, adj. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; similis, "like"] *Altogether,* or *wholly, like.*

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," *i. e.* "to stand"] 1. *To take one's stand; to remain.*—2. Of troops, *etc.*: a. *To take up a position, etc.; to take post, be posted.*—b. *To halt, make a halt.*—3. With in *and* Abl.: *To consist in, depend upon.*

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [conspĭc-ĭo, through true root CONSPEC] ("A seeing"; hence) *Sight, view*:—ex conspectu, *out of sight*;—in conspectu, *before the eyes*, or *in the presence*, of some one.

conspexeram, conspexerim, pluperf. ind. *and* perf. subj. of conspicio.

conspĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. of conspicor.

con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-spĕcĭo: fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spĕcĭo, "to see"] *To see, behold.*

con-spĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spĕc-or; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; SPEC, root of spec-io, "to see"] *To see, behold, get a sight of, descry.*

constĭti, constĭtisse, perf. ind. *and* inf. of consisto.

constĭtŭisse, perf. inf. of constituo.

con-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (=cum); stătŭo, "to place"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To place, *or* set, together"; hence) *To draw up* an army *or* fleet in order of battle; *to post* troops, *etc.*—2. [con, in "augmentative" force]: a. *To put, place, set, station.*—b. *To arrange, regulate, set in order*, etc.—c. *To fix, appoint*, etc.—d. *To resolve, determine, decide*, etc. — e. *To erect, build*, etc. — Pass.: **constĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

constĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of constituo.

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sto, "to

stand"] ("To stand firm"; hence) Of facts, reports, *etc.*: *To be established, certain, clear, evident.* — Impers.: **constat, constabat,** *It is evident, it was evident,* etc.; with clause as subject [§ 157].

consuērunt for consueverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of consuesco.

consuē-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [consuĕ-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self*:—In perf. tenses, *To have accustomed one's self,* i.e. *to be accustomed* or *wont.*

consuē-tūdo, tūdĭnis, f. [for consuet-tūdo, fr. consuēt-us, "accustomed"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *consuetus*"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

consul, ŭlis, m. *A consul;* one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To take counsel, deliberate, consult.*—**2.** With Dat. of reflexive pron.: *To take care of,* or *for, himself,* etc.; ch. 31

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly *or* completely"; hence) *To consume, devour, eat up,* etc.—Pass.: **con-sūmor,** sumptus sum, sūmi.

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; surgo, "to rise"] *To rise, arise, stand up.*

contāg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [contingo, "to come in contact" with some object, through true root CONTAG] *A coming in contact, contact, touching, touch.*

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] **1.** [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) **a.**: (a) Neut.: *To make an effort* or *endeavour; to exert one's self, endeavour.*—(b) Act.: *To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for.* — **b.** With accessory notion of hostility: *To strive, contend, struggle,* etc.—**2.** [tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's way,* or *proceed, eagerly.*

con-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; texo, "to weave *or* twine"] ("To weave *or* twine together"; hence) Of wicker-work: *To put together, form, construct.*—Pass.: **con-texor,** textus sum, texi.

con-textus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of contexo.

contĭne-ns, ntis, adj. [contĭnĕ-o, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) Of place, *etc.*: *Neighbouring, adjacent,* etc.

con-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for con-tĕnĕo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; tenĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, *or* keep, together"; hence) **1.** Of places: In Pass.: *To be surrounded, encompassed,* or *enclosed* by.—**2.** *To comprise, occupy.*—**3.** *To restrain.* —**4.** *To keep* within, *confine* to.— **5.** *To keep, retain,* etc. — Pass.: **con-tĭnĕor,** tentus sum, tĭnēri.

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [for contango; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch on all sides; to take hold of"; hence) **1.** Act.: *To touch, reach, extend to.*— **2.** Neut.: *To happen* or *chance; to fall out, come to pass.*

contra, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: ("Over against"; hence) **a.** *On the other side, on the other hand, in return, in reply.*—**b.** *In*

opposition, on the contrary.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: a. *Against.*—b. *Contrary to.*

contrōvers-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [controvers-us, "quarrelsome"] ("The state of the *controversus*"; hence) *Quarrel, dispute, controversy.*

contŭli, perf. ind. of confero.

con-vălesco, vălŭi, no sup., vălescĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; valesco, "to become strong"] *To become quite strong; to get well, be convalescent.*

convalŭĕram, pluperf. ind. of convalesco.

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnire, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; venĭo, "to come"] *To come,* or *meet, together; to collect, assemble.*

conven-tus, tūs, m. [convĕnĭo] ("A coming together"; hence) 1. *An assembly, assemblage, meeting.*—2. *A judicial assembly, a court of justice.*

con-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; verto, "to turn"] 1. *To turn* or *turn round.*—2. *To wheel round.*—3. Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self round, turn round.*—4. *To change, alter.*—Pass.: **convertor**, versus sum, verti.

cō-p-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contr. fr. co-op-ia; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; ops, ŏp-is, "means," *etc.*] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Abundance, plenty.*—2. Plur.: a. *Forces, troops.*—b. *Resources, supplies.*—c. *Wealth.*

cor, cordis, n. *The heart* [akin to Gr. κῆρ, and Sans. *hṛid*].

c-or-am, adv. [contr. fr. co-or-am; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; os, or-is, "the face"] ("Before one's face"; hence) *Personally, in person.*

cor-nu, nūs, n. *A horn* [akin to Gr. κέρ-ας].

corp-us, ŏris, n. ("That which is made *or* formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

Cotta, æ, m. *Cotta* (*Lucius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul, who fell while fighting against Ambiorix.

Crass-us, i, m. [crass-us, "thick"] *Crassus* (*Marcus*); a quæstor in Cæsar's army; ch. 6.

crē-ber, bra, brum, adj. [CRE, root of cre-sco, "to increase"] ("Made to increase"; hence) *Frequent, numerous.*

crē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put faith in"; hence) 1. *To believe.*—2. *To think, suppose.*—Pass.: **crē-dor**, dĭtus sum, di [akin to Sans. prefix, *çrat*, "faith"; do, "to put"].

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn.*—Pass.: **crĕmor**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root ÇRÂ, "to cook"].

crŭcĭā-tus, tūs, m. [cruci(a)-o, "to torture"] *Torture.*

crūra, nom. *and* acc. plur. of crus.

crus, ūris, n. ("The thing which goes"; hence) *A leg* [akin to Sans. root ÇRI, "to go"].

cŭb-ĭle, ĭlis, n. [cŭb-o, "to lie down"] ("A thing for lying down"; hence) *A bed, couch.*

cuique, cūjusque, dat. *and* gen. sing. of quisque.

cul-tus, tūs, m. [for col-tus; fr. cŏl-o, "to cultivate"] ("A cultivating"; hence) 1. *Mode,* or *manner, of living.*—2. *Clothing, dress.*

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With, together* or *along with.*—N.B. With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case, *e.g.* secum, nobiscum, *etc.*, and usually so with Relative pronouns. *e.g.*

quibuscum, *etc.* [akin to Sans. *sam*; also to ξύν, σύν].

cŭ-nĕus, nĕi, m. ("The sharpened thing"; hence, "a wedge" as a tool; hence) *A wedge*, as a name for troops drawn up in a wedge-like shape for the purpose of forcing a passage through the enemy [prob. akin to Sans. root ço, "to sharpen"].

cŭpĭd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [cupidus] ("The quality of the *cŭpĭdus*"; hence) *A longing desire, eagerness.*

cŭp-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [cŭp-ĭo] With Gen. *or* Gerund in di [§ 132]: *Desirous of, desiring, eager for.* ☞ (Comp.: cŭpĭdĭor); Sup.: cŭpĭd-issĭmus.

cŭp-ĭo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. v. n. With Dat. [107]: *To wish well to, to be favourably disposed towards* [akin to Sans. root KUP, "to become excited"].

cu-r (anciently **quo-r**), adv. [contracted, acc. to some, fr. quare (=quā re); acc. to others, fr. cui rei] *Why; wherefore.*

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care, order*, or *cause*, that something be done, *etc.*; *to get*, or *have*, something done, *etc.*

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o, "to run"] **1.** *A running*, etc.—**2.** *A march.*

custōdĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of custodio.

custōd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [custos, custod-is, "a guard"] *To be a guard to; to guard.*

cus-tos, tōdis, comm. gen. *A guard, keeper* [akin to κυθ, root of κεύθ-ω, "to cover, to hide"].

Dăci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Daci* or *Dacians*; a warlike people inhabiting the country now represented by Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

dam-num, ni, n. ("The subduing *or* damaging thing"; hence) *Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss* [akin to Sans. root DAM, "to tame"; Gr. δαμ-άω; Lat. dom-o, "to tame"].

Dānŭbĭus, ĭi, m. *The Danube.*

dē, prep. gov. Abl.: **1.** *From, away from.*—**2.** *In the course of, during, in.*—**3.** *Of, about, concerning, respecting.*—**4.** *From, out of, from among* a number of persons, *etc.*—**5.** Of a cause, reason, *etc.*: *From, for.*—**6.** With neut. adjj. sing. to form adverbial expressions: *e.g.* de improvĭso, *on a sudden, suddenly*; ch. 3.

dē-bĕo, bŭi, bĭtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-hăbĕo; fr. dē, "from"; hăbĕo, "to have"] ("To have, *or* hold, from" a person; hence) **1.** *To owe.*—**2.** With Inf.: *To be bound* to do, *etc.*; *I*, etc., *ought* to do, *etc.*—Pass.: **dē-bĕor**, bĭtus sum, bēri.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [de, "away": cēdo, "to go"] **1.** *To go away*, or *depart; to withdraw.*—**2.** *To depart from life, die, decease.*

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. v. n. [dē, in "strengthening" force; cerno, "to decide"] *To decide, settle, decree, pass judgment.*

dĕcrē-tum, ti, n. [decerno, "to decree"; through true root DECRE] ("That which is decreed"; hence) *A decree, decision, ordinance*:—decreto stare, (*to stand by the decree*, i.e.) *to abide by the decree*; ch. 13.

dĕcŭm-ānus (**dĕcĭm-**), āna, ānum, adj. [dĕcĭm-a, "the tenth" cohort] *Of the tenth cohort*

decuman: —porta, *the Decuman gate*, the name of the main gate of the four in a Roman camp, given to it from the tenth cohorts of the legions being stationed near it. It was the furthest from the enemy.

dēd-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [dēd-o, "to surrender"] *A surrendering, surrender, capitulation.*

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) With Dat.: *To give up to, to devote to.*

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead away"; hence) 1. *To lead* or *draw off, withdraw.*—2. *To bring down* to a certain condition, *to reduce, etc.*—Pass.: **dē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

dēductus, a, um, P. perf. of dēdūco.

dēfec-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for dēfac-tĭo; fr. dēfĭc-ĭo, "to revolt," through true root DEFAC] *A revolt.*

de-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; obsol. fendo, "to beat *or* strike"] ("To beat *or* strike away from" one; hence) 1. *To ward off, repel*, etc.; ch. 23.—2. *To protect, defend.*—Pass.: dē-fendor, fensus sum, fendi [fendo is akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

dēfen-sor, sōris, m. [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o] *A defender.*

dēfensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of defendo.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [dē, "down"; fĕro, "to bring"] ("To bring down"; hence) 1. Pass. in reflexive force: *To bring one's self down* to a place, *etc.* i.e. *to arrive, come to*, etc.—2. *To report, state, announce*, whether by speech or in writing.—Pass.: **dē-fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. n. [for dē-făcĭo; fr. dē, "away from"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make" one's self be "away *or* removed from" a thing; hence) *To fall, fall short, be wanting*, etc.

dē-fŭgĭo, fūgi, no sup., fŭgĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] ("To flee away from"; hence) *To avoid, shun.*

dēfŭisse, perf. inf. of dēsum.

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dējĭcĭo.

dē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jăcĭo; fr. de, "down"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] 1. *To throw* or *cast down:*—dejecti eā spe, (*thrown down from that hope*, i.e.) *disappointed in that hope.*—2. Military term: *To drive down, dislodge*, from a position, *etc.*—Pass.: **de-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

dēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēfĕro.

dēlec-tus, tūs, m. [delĭgo, "to choose out"; through true root DELEG] ("A choosing out"; hence) Of soldiers: *A levy.*

dē-lĕo, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. v. a. [de, in "strengthening" force; lĕo (found only in composition, "to blot out"] ("To blot out"; hence) Of the enemy, *etc.*: *To destroy, annihilate*, etc.—Pass.: **dē-lĕor**, lētus sum, lēri.

dēlētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēlĕo.

dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-lĕgo; fr. de, "out"; lĕgo, "to choose"] *To choose out, select.*—Pass.: **dē-lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

dēmisĕram, pluperf. ind. of demitto.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mitto, "to let go"] 1. *To let*, or *allow*,

to go down; to lower, let fall.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: ("To let one's self down"; i.e.) *To descend;*—at ch. 40, se is to be supplied from preceding se recipere. — Pass.: **dē-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

dēmonstrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of demonstro.

dē-monstro, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] *To show, point out;*—at ch. 29, without nearer Object. — Pass.: **dē-monstror,** monstrātus sum, monstrāri.

dē-nuntĭo, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "from"; nuntĭo, "to send a message"] ("To send a message from" one by means of a messenger, *etc.*; hence) *To intimate, announce.*

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive away; to avert,* etc.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] *To put* or *lay down* in a place, *to deposit.*

dēpŏpŭlandus, a, um, Gerundive of depopulor.

dē-pŏpŭlor, pŏpŭlātus sum, pŏpŭlāri, 1. v. dep. [dē, in "strengthening" force; populor, "to ravage"] *To ravage utterly; to lay waste,* etc.

dēpŏsŭĕram, pluperf. ind. of dēpōno.

dēprĕcā-tor, tōris, m. [deprec(a)-or, "to intercede with"] ("He who intercedes with" another; hence) *An intercessor.*

dē-prĕc-or, prĕcātus sum, prĕcāri, 1. v. dep. [dē, "away from"; prĕcor, "to pray"] ("To pray away from" one; hence) *To avert,* or *ward off,* by prayer or entreaty; *to deprecate.*

dē-prĕhendo, prehendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; prehendo, "to take hold of"] ("To take hold of and away" from a person, *etc.*; hence) *To seize, catch,* etc.

dē-rŏgo, rŏgāvi, rŏgātum, rŏgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "away"; rŏgo, (of a law) "to propose"] ("To propose away" a part of a law; *i.e.* "to propose the partial repeal of a law"; hence) *To take away, remove,* etc.—Pass.: **dē-rŏgor,** rŏgātus sum, āri.

dē-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. n. [for de-scando; fr. dē, "down"; scando, "to climb"] ("To climb down"; hence) *To go down, descend.*

dēser-tor, tōris, m. [dēsĕr-o, "to desert"] *A deserter.*

dēsĭd-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [dēsĭd-ĕo, "to sit down idle"] ("A sitting down idle"; hence) *Idleness, inactivity, slothfulness.*

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an object; hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

despectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of despicio.

desperātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of despero.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] *To give up,* or *lose, hope of; to despair of.*—Pass.: **dē-spēror,** spērātus sum, spērāri.

dē-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for de-specio; fr. de, "down"; specio, "to look at"] ("To look down at *or* upon"; hence) *To disdain, contemn, despise.*

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [dē, "away from"; sum, "to be"] ("To be away from" a place, *etc.*; hence) *To be wanting,* etc.

dētestātus, a, um, P. perf. of detestor.

dē-testor, testātus sum, testāri, 1. v. dep. [dē, in "strengthening" force; testor, "to call to witness"] ("To call earnestly to witness"; hence) In a bad sense: *To curse, execrate, call down curses upon.*

dētrāhendus, a, um, Gerundive of detraho;—at ch. 5, supply esse with detrahenda [§ 158], on which word illi depends [§§ 106, (3); 142].

dē-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; trăho, "to draw"] ("To draw away"; hence) *To withdraw, remove, take away.*—Pass.: **dē-trăhor**, tractus sum, trăhi.

dētrī-mentum, menti, n. [dētĕro, "to rub off," through true root DETRI] ("That which is rubbed off"; hence) *Loss, hurt, damage, injury, detriment.*

dĕus, i (Dat. plur. diis, ch. 16), m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. θεός, and Sans. *deva*, "a god"].

dēvŏcātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of devoco;—at ch. 7, supply esse with devocaturum [§ 158].

dē-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; vŏco, "to call"] ("To call down"; hence) *To bring.*

de-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, vŏvēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; vŏvĕo, "to vow"] ("To vow away from" one's self to another; hence) *To devote, consecrate, dedicate* to a deity.

1. **dīco**, dixi, dictum, dicĕre, 3. v. a. ("To show, *or* point out," by speaking; hence) **1.** *To say.* —**2.** *To mention, state, report.*—**3.** Of a judicial decision, *etc.*: *To pronounce, deliver.*—Pass.: **dīcor**, dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι, and Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"].

2. **dĭc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To proclaim, make known"; hence, "to dedicate, devote"; hence) *To give up, set apart, appropriate,* etc.:—se in clientelam dicare, (*to give up themselves into the condition of clients,* i.e.) *to become voluntarily the clients* or *dependants;* ch. 12;—sese in servitutem dicare, (*to give up themselves into slavery,* i.e.) *to become voluntarily the slaves,* etc.; ch. 13 [akin to 1. dīco].

dīdūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of diduco.

dī-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [di (=dis), "apart"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead apart"; hence) Of troops: *To separate, divide.* — Pass.: **dī-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

dies, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day;*—at ch. 38, diem quintum is the Acc. of "duration of time" [§ 102, (1)] [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven, a day"].

diffĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre, v. n. [for dis-fĕro; fr. dis, "apart"; fĕro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) *To differ, be different:*—hoc differre, *to differ in this;* ch. 18.

dif-fīcĭlis, fīcĭle, adj. [for dis-făcĭlis; fr. dis, in "negative" force; făcĭlis, "easy"] *Not easy, hard, difficult.*

diffīcul-tas, tātis, f. [diffīcul, old form of diffīcĭl-is, "difficult"] ("The quality of the *difficul*"; hence) *Difficulty.*

diffīdens, ntis. P. pres. of diffido.

dif-fīdo, fīsus sum, fīdĕre, 3. v. n. semi-dep. [for dis-fido; fr. dis, in "negative" force; fido, "to trust"] *To be mistrustful, to feel mistrust, to despair* about a matter, *etc.*:—at ch. 36, folld. by de with Abl.; at ch. 38 by Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

diffīsus, a, um, P. perf. of diffido.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a. [for dis-fundo; fr. dis, "in different directions"; fundo, "to pour"] ("To pour in different directions"; hence) *To spread out* or *abroad*. — Pass.: **dif-fundor**, fūsus sum, fundi.

dign-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the *dignus*"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity*.

dīlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of diligo.

dīlĭgen-ter, adv. [for dilig-ent-ter; fr. diligens, diligent-is, "diligent"] *Diligently, carefully, studiously*. ☞ Comp.: dilig-ent-ĭus; (Sup.: diligent-issĭme).

dīlĭgent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [diligens, diligent-is, "diligent"] ("The quality of the *diligens*"; hence) *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence*.

dīlĭgentius; see diligenter.

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for di-lego; fr. di (= dis), "apart"; lĕgo, "to choose"] ("To choose, *or* select, apart" from others; hence) *To value*, or *esteem, highly; to love*.— Pass.: **dī-lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

dīmĭcandi, Gerund in di fr. dimico.

dīmĭcandus, a, um, Gerundive of dimico;—at ch. 31, supply esse with dimicandum, *that it must be fought*, i.e. *that he must fight* or *engage* [§§ 158; 144].

dī-mĭco, mĭcāvi *or* mĭcŭi, mĭcātum, mĭcāre, 1. v. n. [di (= dis), "greatly"; mĭco, "to move to and fro"] ("To move greatly to and fro"; hence, with respect to weapons and combatants) *To fight, combat*.

dī-mĭdĭus, mĭdĭa, mĭdĭum, adj. [for dī-mĕdĭus; fr. di(=dis), "apart"; medius, "middle"] ("Apart at the middle"; hence) *Half*:—dimidia pars, *a half part*, i.e. *half*; ch 31.

dīmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dimitto.

dīmittendus, a, um, Gerundive of dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [dī(=dis), "apart"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) **1.** *To send apart* or *in different directions*.—**2.** *To suffer to escape, let slip, let go*.—**3.** *To send, dispatch*, etc. — **4.** *To give up, abandon*; ch. 12.—Pass.: **dī-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-rĕgo; fr. dī (= dis), in "strengthening" force; rĕgo, "to keep, *or* put, straight"] ("To keep, *or* put, straight, *or* in a straight line"; hence) With aciem: *To draw up the line of battle*.—Pass.: **dī-rĭgor**, rectus sum, rĭgi.

dīrĭpiendus, a, um, Gerundive of diripio.

dī-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-răpĭo; fr. dī (=dis), "apart"; răpĭo, "to tear"] ("To tear apart"; hence) *To ravage*, or *lay waste*, a country, *etc.*; *to plunder* persons. — Pass.: **dī-rĭpĭor**, reptus sum, rĭpi.

Dis, Dītis, m. *Dis*, otherwise called *Pluto*, the god of the lower world: but what Gallic deity is intended at ch. 18 is very doubtful.

discēdens, ntis, P. pres. of discedo.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart, withdraw*.

discendi, Gerund in di fr. disco.

discessi, discessisse, perf. ind. *and* inf. of discedo.

disces-sus, sūs, m, [for dis-

ced-sus ; fr. discēd-o, "to depart"] *A departing, departure.*

discipl-īna, īnæ, f. [for discĭpŭl-īna ; fr. discĭpŭl-us, "a scholar, learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a *discipulus*"; hence) 1. *Instruction, teaching.*—2. *Learning.*—3. *Discipline.*

disco, dĭdĭci, no sup., discĕre, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, *etc.*, something; hence) *To learn*;—at ch. 14 supply eam (*i.e.* disciplinam) [akin to Gr. δεικ-νῦμι, Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"; cf. dico].

discrī-men, mĭnis, n. [for discre-men ; fr. discerno, "to separate," through true root DISCRE] ("That which separates or divides"; hence, "an intervening space; a separation *or* division"; hence, "difference"; hence) *Risk, hazard, danger.*

dĭ-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. v. a. [for di-spargo ; fr. di (=dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse.*—Pass.: **dĭ-spergor**, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispergor.—As Subst.: **dispersi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Men scattered in different directions* or *dispersed*: ch. 34.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pono, "to place"] ("To place in different directions"; hence) Of troops, *etc.*: *To set in order, draw up, post, dispose.*

dis-pŭto, pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, pŭtāre, 1. v. n. [dis, "much, greatly"; pŭto, "to think"] ("To think much *or* greatly"; hence, as a result) *To argue, dispute.*

disson-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for dissent-sio ; fr. dissent-io, "to differ in opinion"] ("A differing in opinion"; hence) *Dispute, disagreement, dissension.*

dissĭpātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dissipo.

dis-sĭpo, sĭpāvi, sĭpātum, sĭpāre, 1. v. a. [dis, "apart"; obsol. sipo, "to cast"] ("To cast apart"; hence) *To scatter, disperse*, etc.—Pass.: **dis-sĭpor**, sĭpātus sum, sĭpāri.

dis-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "amongst several"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] ("To give amongst several"; hence) *To divide out, distribute.*—Pass.: **dis-trĭbŭor**, trĭbūtus sum, trĭbŭi.

distrĭbūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of distribuo.

dĭu, adv. (Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dĭus (=dĭes), "a day"] ("By day"; hence) *For a long time; a long while.* ☞ (Comp.: dĭūtius); Sup.: dĭūtissĭme.

dĭūtissĭme ; see diu.

dīver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for divert-sus ; fr. divert-o, "to turn in a different direction"] *Running in a different direction; remote.*

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) *To divide, separate*, etc.—Pass.: **dī-vĭdor**, vīsus sum, vĭdi [dī (=dis), "apart"; root VID, probably akin to Sans. root BHID, "to part *or* divide"].

dīv-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [dīv-us, "a deity"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a deity"; hence) *Divine, sacred.*

dīvīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of divido.

Dīvĭtĭăcus, i, m. *Divitiacus*; a chieftain of the Ædui.

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. *To give* in the widest acceptation of the term.—Pass.: **dŏr**, dătus sum, dări [akin to Gr. δί-δω-μι ; Sans. root DÂ].

dŏc-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to dīc-o] *To teach, instruct.*

, *show, tell, state,* etc. ;—at *tc.*, without nearer Object.
ıi, dŏmo, dŏmum ; nus.
ı-ĭ-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for cĭl-ĭum ; fr. dŏm-us, "a- ; (i) connecting vowel; L=καλ, in καλ-ύπτω, "to l"] ("The abode-conceal-ng"; hence) *A habitation, g, domicile.*
ı-ĭnus, ĭni, m. [either fr. , and so, "One pertaining house"; or, rather, fr. and so, "The subduer," *aster, ruler, lord.*
ıus, i *and* ūs, f. *A dwell-use, abode:* a. Adverbial f place [§ 121, ʀ, *b*]: *At home.*—b. Abl. of 'whence" [§ 181, C, *a*]: , *From home.*—c. After f motion [§ 101]: dŏm- *o the house, home, home-* Gr. δόμος].
, tis, f. ("The giving—ng given"; hence) *A gift* -ς].
ĭdes, um, m. plur. *The* ; the priests and wise men ıncient Britons and Gauls.
-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, intens. [primitive form fr. dŭ-o, "two"] ("To in two directions; to to and fro"; hence) *To* , *doubt, be in doubt.*
-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [obsol. "to move two ways, vi- to and fro"; fr. dŭo,] ("Vibrating to and ence) *Doubtful, uncertain.* ıubst.: dŭbĭum, ĭi, n. *a state of doubt:*—in dub- vocare, (*to call down into* i.e.) *to risk, hazard, im-*

ɔndus, a, um, Gerundive ı.
ɔent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [dŭ-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred.*

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw, lead, conduct, bring forward* in the widest sense.—2. Milit. t.t.: Of a commander: *To lead, move,* or *march* troops, etc.—3. *To influence, induce, move, affect.*—4.: a. *To reckon, regard, consider, deem.*—b. With second Acc.: *To reckon* etc., an object to be that which is denoted by the second Acc. ;—at ch. 18, the clause filium . . . assistere is the Acc. of nearer Object after ducunt, and turpe is the second Acc., or the "Acc. of Complement" [§§ 156, (3); 99].—Pass.: dūcor, ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to draw out"].

dum, adv. [akin to diu] 1. [§ 152, II, (2)] *While, while that.*—2. [§ 152, III, (1)] *Until, until that.*

dŭ-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two* [δύο].

dŭŏ-decim, num. adj. plur. indecl. [for duŏ-dĕcem; fr. duo, "two"; decem, "ten"] ("Two and ten") *Twelve.*

dŭplĭcatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of duplico.

dŭplĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v.a. [duplex, duplĭc-is, "double"] *To double.*—Pass.: duplĭc-or, ātus sum, āri.

dūr-ĭtĭa, ĭtiæ, f. [dūr-us, "hard"] ("The quality of the *durus*"; hence) *Hardness.*

dūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dur-us, "hard"] ("To make hard"; hence) Of persons: *To harden, render hardy.*

Dūrŏcortŏrum, i, n. *Durocortorum* (now *Rheims*); the capital of the Remi, in Gallia Belgica.

dux, dŭcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] 1. *A leader, guide, conductor.*—2. Of

ced-sus; fr. disced-o, "to depart"] *A departing, departure.*

discipl-īna, īnæ, f. [for discĭpŭl-īna; fr. discĭpŭl-us, "a scholar, learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a *discipulus*"; hence) 1. *Instruction, teaching.*—2. *Learning.*—3. *Discipline.*

disco, dĭdĭci, no sup., discĕre, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, *etc.*, something; hence) *To learn*;—at ch. 14 supply eam (*i. e.* disciplinam) [akin to Gr. δείκ-νῡμι, Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"; cf. dico].

discrī-men, mĭnis, n. [for discre-men; fr. discerno, "to separate," through true root DISCRE] ("That which separates *or* divides"; hence, "an intervening space; a separation *or* division"; hence, "difference"; hence) *Risk, hazard, danger.*

dī-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-spargo; fr. dī (=dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse.*—Pass.: **dī-spergor**, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispergor.—As Subst.: **dispersi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Men scattered in different directions* or *dispersed*; ch. 34.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pono, "to place"] ("To place in different directions"; hence) Of troops, *etc.*: *To set in order, draw up, post, dispose.*

dis-pŭto, pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, pŭtāre, 1. v. n. [dis, "much, greatly"; pŭto, "to think"] ("To think much *or* greatly"; hence, as a result) *To argue, dispute.*

dissen-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for dissent-sio; fr. dissent-io, "to differ in opinion"] ("A differing in opinion"; hence) *Dispute, disagreement, dissension.*

dissĭpātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dissipo.

dis-sĭpo, sĭpāvi, sĭpātum, sĭpāre, 1. v. a. [dis, "apart"; obsol. sĭpo, "to cast"] ("To cast apart"; hence) *To scatter, disperse,* etc.—Pass.: **dis-sĭpor**, sĭpātus sum, sĭpāri.

dis-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "amongst several"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] ("To give amongst several"; hence) *To divide out, distribute.*—Pass.: **dis-trĭbŭor**, trĭbūtus sum, trĭbŭi.

distrĭbūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of distribuo.

dĭu, adv. (Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dĭus (=dĭes), "a day"] ("By day"; hence) *For a long time; a long while.* ☞ (Comp.: dĭūtius); Sup.: dĭūtissĭme.

dĭūtissĭme; see diu.

dĭver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for divert-sus; fr. divert-o, "to turn in a different direction"] *Running in a different direction; remote.*

dĭ-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) *To divide, separate,* etc.—Pass.: **dĭ-vĭdor**, vīsus sum, vĭdi [dī (=dis), "apart"; root VID, probably akin to Sans. root BHID, "to part *or* divide"].

dīv-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [dīv-us, "a deity"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a deity"; hence) *Divine, sacred.*

dīvīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of divido.

Dīvĭtĭăcus, i, m. *Divitiacus*; a chieftain of the Ædui.

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. *To give* in the widest acceptation of the term.—Pass.: **dŏr**, dătus sum, dări [akin to Gr. δί-δω-μι; Sans. root DÂ].

dŏc-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to dĭc-o] *To teach, instruct.*

inform, *show*, *tell*, *state*, etc. ;—at ch. 2, *etc.*, without nearer Object.

dŏmi, dŏmo, dŏmum; see dŏmus.

dŏm-ĭ-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for dŏm-ĭ-cŭl-ĭum ; fr. dŏm-us, "abode"; (i) connecting vowel; root CUL=καλ, in καλ-ύπτω, "to conceal"] ("The abode-concealing thing"; hence) *A habitation*, *dwelling*, *domicile*.

dŏm-ĭnus, ĭni, m. [either fr. dŏm-us, and so, "One pertaining to the house"; or, rather, fr. dŏm-o, and so, "The subduer," *etc.*] *Master*, *ruler*, *lord*.

dŏmus, i *and* ūs, f. *A dwelling*, *house*, *abode*: **a.** Adverbial Gen. of place [§ 121, B, *b*]: **dŏmi**, *At home*.—**b.** Abl. of place "whence" [§ 131, C, *a*]: **domo**, *From home*.—**c.** After verbs of motion [§ 101]: **dŏmum**, *To the house*, *home*, *homewards* [Gr. δόμος].

do-s, tis, f. ("The giving—the thing given"; hence) *A gift* [Gr. δώ-ς].

Drŭĭdes, um, m. plur. *The Druids*; the priests and wise men of the ancient Britons and Gauls.

dŭb-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. n. intens. [primitive form dŭ-bo, fr. dŭ-o, "two"] ("To move in two directions; to vibrate to and fro"; hence) *To hesitate*, *doubt*, *be in doubt*.

dŭb-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [obsol. dŭb-o, "to move two ways, vibrate to and fro"; fr. dŭo, "two"] ("Vibrating to and fro"; hence) *Doubtful*, *uncertain*.—As Subst.: **dŭbĭum**, ĭi, n. *Doubt*, *a state of doubt*:—in dubium devocare, (*to call down into doubt*, i.e.) *to risk*, *hazard*, *imperil*.

dūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of duco.

dŭ-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [dŭ-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred*.

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To draw*, *lead*, *conduct*, *bring forward* in the widest sense.—**2.** Milit. t.t.: Of a commander: *To lead*, *move*, or *march* troops, etc.—**3.** *To influence*, *induce*, *move*, *affect*.—**4.**: **a.** *To reckon*, *regard*, *consider*, *deem*.—**b.** With second Acc.: *To reckon* etc., an object to be that which is denoted by the second Acc. ;—at ch. 18, the clause filium . . . assistere is the Acc. of nearer Object after ducunt, and turpe is the second Acc., or the "Acc. of Complement" [§§ 156, (3) ; 99].—Pass.: **dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to draw out"].

dum, adv. [akin to diu] **1.** [§ 152, II, (2)] *While*, *while that*.—**2.** [§ 152, III, (1)] *Until*, *until that*.

dŭ-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two* [δύο].

dŭŏ-decim, num. adj. plur. indecl. [for duŏ-dĕcem ; fr. duo, "two"; decem, "ten"] ("Two and ten") *Twelve*.

dŭplĭcatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of duplico.

dŭplĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v.a. [duplex, duplĭc-is, "double"] *To double*.—Pass.: **duplĭc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

dūr-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [dūr-us, "hard"] ("The quality of the *durus*"; hence) *Hardness*.

dūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dur-us, "hard"] ("To make hard"; hence) Of persons: *To harden*, *render hardy*.

Dūrŏcortŏrum, i, n. *Durocortorum* (now *Rheims*); the capital of the Remi, in Gallia Belgica.

dux, dŭcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s ; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] **1.** *A leader*, *guide*, *conductor*.—**2.** Of

troops, *etc.*: *A leader, commander, general.*

ē; see ex.

1. **ea**; see is.

2. **ĕā**, fem. abl. sing. of is.

ĕādem, fem. abl. sing. of idem.

ĕārum, fem. gen. plur. of is.

Eburōnes, um, m. plur. *The Eburones;* a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country extended from the modern Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle.

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, no sup., discĕre, 3. v. a. [e (=ex), denoting "completeness"; disco, "to learn"] ("To learn thoroughly *or* completely"; hence) *To commit to memory, learn by heart.*

effectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of efficio.

effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fĕro; fr. ex, "out"; fĕro, "to bear"] ("To bear, *or* carry, out *or* forth"; hence) *To spread abroad, publish, proclaim.*—Pass.: **effĕror**, ēlātus sum, efferri.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-făcĭo; fr. ex, "out"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make, *or* work, out"; hence) **1.** *To bring to pass, accomplish, effect.* —**2.** *To complete* a work, *etc.*—**3.** With double Acc. [§ 99]: *To make* or *render* an object that which is expressed by the second Acc.—Pass.: **ef-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [for ex-fŭgĭo; fr. ex, "out"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] *To flee out* or *away; to escape.*

ĕg-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. With Gen. [§ 119, 1]: *To need, stand in need of, require* [akin to ἀχ-ήν, needy"].

ĕges-tas, tātis, f. [for egent-tas; fr. ĕgens, egent-tis, "being in need"] ("The state of the *egens*"; hence) *Need, deep poverty, indigence.*

ēgi, perf. ind. of ago.

ĕgo, Gen. mĕi (plur. **nos**), pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. ἐγώ; Sans. *aham*].

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for ē-grădĭor; fr. e (=ex), "out"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence) *To go out* or *come forth.*

ēgressus, a, um, P. perf. of ēgrĕdior.

ējus, gen. sing. of is.

ējusdem, gen. sing. of idem.

ējusmŏdi; see modus.

ĕlĕphant-us, i, m. *An elephant* [ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντ-ος].

ē-lĭcĭo, lĭcŭi, lĭcĭtum, lĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-lăcĭo; fr. ē (=ex), "out"; lăcĭo, "to allure"] *To allure out, to entice forth.*

ēmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of emitto.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; mitto, "to send"] *To send out* or *forth.* — Pass.: **ē-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

ĕnim, conj. *For.*

1. **ĕo**, adv. [prob. for eom (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] **1.** Of place: *To that place, thither; there.*—**2.** Of a cause *or* reason: *For the cause,* or *reason, that follows,* or *precedes; on that account, therefore.*

2. **ĕo**, with comparative degree; see is.

3. **ĕo**, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. *To go* [root I, akin to Sans. root I, Gr. ἰ-έναι, "to go"].

1. **ĕōdem**, masc. *and* neut. abl. sing. of idem.

2. **ĕōdem**, adv. [for eomdem (=eundem), old acc. masc. sing. of idem, "the same"] *To the same place.*

ĕōrum, masc. *and* neut. gen. plur. of is.

ĕos, acc. masc. plur. of is.

ĕosdem, acc. masc. plur. of idem.

ĕpŭlæ, ārum, f. plur. *A feast, banquet.*

ĕqu-ĕ-s, ĭtis, m. [for equ-i-(t)s; fr. ĕqu-us, "a horse"; (t) epenthetic; ɪ, root of eo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) **1.** *A horseman.*—**2.** Plur.: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry.* — **3.** Of the Gauls: *A knight;* chapters 13, 15.

ĕquĭtā-tus, tūs, m. [ĕquĭt(a)-o, "to be an *eques* or horseman; to ride"] ("A riding"; hence) *Horse soldiers, cavalry.*

ĕquŭs, i, m. *A horse:*—ex equis, *on horseback* [akin to Gr. ἴκκος (=ἵππος), and Sans. *açva*, "a horse"].

Erătosthĕnes, is, m. *Eratosthenes;* a celebrated geographer and philosopher of Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Euergĕtēs.

ēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ērĭpĭo.

e-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rĕgo; fr. ē (=ex), "out"; rĕgo, "to make straight"] ("To make straight out" of a place, *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To raise,* or *set up; to erect.*—**2.** With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To raise one's self up; to rise, arise.*

ē-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-răpĭo; fr. ē (=ex), "away"; răpĭo, "to snatch"] **1.** *To snatch away.*— **2.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To take one's self off; to flee, escape.* —**3.** *To deliver, set free, extricate.* —Pass.: **ē-rĭpĭor**, reptus sum, rĭpi.

esse, pres. inf. of sum.

ĕt, conj *And:*—et . . . et, *both . . . and* [akin to Gr. ἔτι, "moreover"; Sans. *ati*, "much, exceedingly"].

ĕtĭam, conj. [akin to et] **1.** *And also, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides.*—**2.** *Even.*

ĕtĭam-si, conj. [etiam, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although.*

et-si, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although.*

ēven-tus, tūs, m, [ēvĕn-ĭo, "to turn out, issue"] *Issue, result, event.*

ēvŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call out* or *forth; to summon.* — Pass.: **ē-vŏcor**, vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** Of local relations: **a.** *Out of.*—**b.** *From.*—**2.** *From, in consequence of.*—**3.** *In accordance,* or *conformity, with.* — **4.** *Through, by.*—**5.** Of time: *After.*—**6.** To form adverbial expressions: ex occulto, *secretly*, etc.; see occultus [Gr. ἐξ].

exactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exĭgo.

ex-ănĭm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex, implying "negation"; ănĭm-a, "life"] *To deprive of life; to kill, destroy.*— Pass.: **ex-ănĭm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ex-audĭo, audīvi *or* audĭi, audītum, audīre, 4. v. a. [ex, "without force"; audĭo, "to hear"] *To hear.*

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out *or* forth"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go out, forth,* or *away; to withdraw, depart.*

ex-cello, cellŭi, celsum, cellĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out *or* forth"; cello, "to impel *or* urge"] ("To impel *or* urge itself, *etc.*, out *or* forth"; "to rise, elevate itself"; hence) *To be eminent; to surpass, excel.*

excel-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for excell-sus; fr. excell-o, "to lift

up, *or* elevate, itself"] ("Lifting, *etc.*, itself up"; hence) *Elevated, lofty.* ☞ Comp.: ex-cels-ior; (Sup.: excels-issimus).

exceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of excipio.

excessĕram, pluperf. ind. of excēdo.

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-căpĭo; fr. ex, "out"; căpĭo, "to take"]("To take out" from a number, *etc.*; hence) *To except.*—Pass.: **ex-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

excĭtātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of excĭto.

excĭ-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [excĭ-o, "to call forth"] ("To call forth thoroughly"; hence) *To rouse, stimulate, animate.*—Pass.: **ex-cĭtor**, cĭtātus sum, cĭtāri.

ex-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; clūdo (=claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut out, exclude"; hence) *To hinder, prevent*, etc.—Pass.: **ex-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

exclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exclūdo.

excrŭcĭātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of excrucio.

ex-crŭcĭo, crŭcĭāvi, crŭcĭātum, crŭcĭāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "augmentative" force; crŭcĭo, "to torment"] *To torment*, or *torture, greatly; to rack.*—Pass.: **ex-crŭcĭor**, crŭcĭātus sum, crŭcĭāri.

excūsā-tĭo, tĭōnis. f. [excus(a)-o, "to excuse"] *An excusing of one's self; an excuse, defence, apology*, offered in one's own behalf.

exercendus, a, um, Gerundive of exerceo.

ex-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo; fr. ex, "out"; arceo, "to inclose"] ("To keep *or* drive out of an inclosure"; hence, "to drive on; to keep busy *or* at work"; hence) *To employ, exercise.*

exerc-ĭtus, ĭtūs (old Dat. exercĭtu, ch. 44), m. [exercĕo, "to exercise"] ("An exercising, exercise"; hence) Milit. t.t. *A trained, exercised*, or *disciplined body of men; an army.*

ex-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-ăgo; fr. ex, "out"; ăgo, "to drive"] ("To drive out *or* away"; hence) *To bring to an end; to complete, finish*, etc.—Pass.: **ex-ĭgor**, actus sum, ĭgi.

exĭgŭus, a, um, adj. *Small, little.*

existĭmârim, for existĭmāvĕrim, perf. subj. of existimo.

ex-istĭmo, istĭmāvi, istĭmātum, istĭmāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-aestĭmo; fr. ex, "without force"; aestĭmo, "to think"] 1. *To think, imagine, deem, suppose.*—2. With second Acc.: *To think*, etc., some person *or* thing to be that which is denoted by the second Acc.—Pass.: **ex-istĭmor**, istĭmātus sum, istĭmāri.

expĕdī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [expĕdĭ-o, "to set free"] ("Set free" from something; hence) 1. *Unencumbered.*—As Subst.: **expĕdĭtus**, i, m. *An unincumbered person*, i.e. a person without such things as would delay his journey, *etc.*—2. *Without baggage, light-armed.*—3. *Free from hindrances* or *impediments.*—4. *Disengaged.* ☞ Comp.: expĕdīt-ior.

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive out, expel.*—Pass.: **ex-pellor**, pulsus sum pelli.

explōra-tor, tōris, m. [explor(a)-o, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

explorātus a, um: 1. P.

perf. pass. of explōro.—2. Pa.: *Certain, ascertained, sure, known:* —pro explorato, *as an ascertained fact, as a certainty;* ch. 5.

ex-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "augmentative" force; plōro, "to cry out"] ("To cry out aloud"; hence, "to find out, *or* discover, by much talking"; hence) *To search out, discover, ascertain.*—Pass.: **ex-plōror**, plōrātus sum, plōrāri.

expugnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [expugn(a)-o, "to storm"] *A storming; a carrying by storm* or *assault.*

expugnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expugno.

ex-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight thoroughly"; hence, in active force and as a result) *To take by assault; to storm, capture.*—Pass.: **ex-pugnor**, pugnātus sum, pugnāri.

expulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expello.

ex-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out"; sisto, "to stand"] 1. *To stand out,* or *forth,* from something; *to rise out.* — 2. *To spring up, arise, proceed* from some cause, *etc.*

exspectans, ntis, P. pres. of exspecto.

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) 1. *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait* until, *etc.*—2. *To expect.*—Pass.: **ex-spector**, spectātus sum, spectāri.

exstructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exstruo.

ex-strŭo (-trŭo), struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; strŭo, "to heap up"] ("To heap up thoroughly"; hence) *To pile up, raise.*—Pass.: **ex-strŭor**, structus sum, strŭi.

ex-ter (-tĕrus), tĕra, tĕrum, adj. [ex, "out"] *On the outside, outward.* ☞ (Comp.: extĕrĭor, us); Sup.: extrēmus (*and* extĭmus), a, um: a. *Outermost, utmost, furthest.*—b. *The furthest part,* or *extremity, of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution.—c. *Latest, last.*

extra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. extĕrā, abl. sing. of extĕrus, "outward"] ("On the outward part of"; hence) *Out,* or *outside, of; beyond.*

extrēmum, i; see extrēmus.

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see exter. — As Subst.: **extrēmum**, i, n. *The end, extremity.*

Făb-ĭus, ĭi, m. [fab-a, "a bean"] ("One pertaining to beans"; hence) *Fabius* (*Caius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul

făcĭl-e, adv. [facil-is, "easy"] *Easily, with ease.* ☞ Comp.: făcĭl-ĭus.

făcĭlĭus; see facile.

făc-ĭnus, ĭnŏris, n. [făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("A thing done"; hence, "a deed"; hence) In bad sense: *A bad deed, crime.*

făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. Act.: a. *To make,* in the widest acceptation of the term:—prælium facere, (*to make,* i.e.) *to engage in battle;* so præliis compluribus factis secundis, *when many successful engagements had taken place;* ch. 12.—b. *To do;* — at ch. 33, without nearer Object.—2. Neut.: With adverbs: *To act, behave,* etc.—Pass.: **fĭo**, factus sum, fĭĕri; see fĭo [akin

to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fac-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [fac-io, in the sense of "to take part, to side"] ("A taking part *or* siding"; hence) *A party, side, faction.*

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fac-io.

făcul-tas, tātis, f. [obsol. făcul (=făcĭl-is), "easy"] ("The quality of the *facul*"; hence) **1.** *Power, means, opportunity.*—**2.** *Supply, abundance.*—**3.** Plur.: *Means, resources,* etc.

fal-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for fall-sus; fr. fall-o, "to deceive"] ("Deceptive"; hence) *False.*

fāma, æ, f. ("That which is spoken *or* said"; hence) *Fame; report* [φήμη].

fămĭl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for famul-ia; fr. famul-us, "a servant"] ("The thing pertaining to the *famulus*"; hence) *A household establishment; servants, domestics, family:*—pater familiæ (ch. 19), *the father,* or *head, of a family, the master of the house*

1. **fămĭlĭ-āris**, āre, adj. [făm-ĭlĭ-a] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, a family:*—res familiaris, *property.*—**2.** *Intimate, friendly, on good terms, familiar.*—As Subst.: **fămĭlĭāris**, is, m. *An intimate,* or *familiar, friend.*

2. **fămĭlĭāris**, is; see 1. familiaris.

fas, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) *The will of the gods;*—or it may be translated by the English adjj. *Lawful, permitted, allowable,* etc.

fa-tum, ti, n. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) *Destiny, fate.*

făvĕo, fāvi, fautum, făvēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To be well-disposed* or *favourable to; to favour.*

fēlic-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [felix, felic-is, "fortunate"] ("The quality, *or* condition, of the *felix*"; hence) *Good fortune, success.*

fē-mĭna, mĭnæ, f. [fe-o, "to produce"] ("She that produces *or* brings forth"; hence) **1.** *A female;*—at ch. 26 of one of the ox tribe.—**2.** *A woman, one of the female sex;* ch. 21.

fĕra, æ; see ferus.

fĕre, adv. **1.** *Nearly, almost, about.*—**2.** *Commonly, for the most part.*

fĕr-o, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a.: **1.** *To bear, to carry.*—**2.** *To bear; submit to, put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure,* any person *or* thing that is unpleasant, *etc.*—**3.** *To bear away;* i.e. *to get, obtain, receive,* etc.—**4.** *To report, assert, declare;*—at ch. 17, with Objective clause, hunc (supply esse) inventorem, *etc.*—**5.** *To obtain, acquire, get.*—**6.** Of abstract things as subjects: Without Object: *To allow, permit:*—consuetudo fert, *custom allows,* i.e. *is customary* or *usual.*—Pass.: **fĕr-or**, lātus sum, ferri [akin to Gr. φέρω, also to Sans. root BHṚI; tŭl-i is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence tol-lo, lā-tum = tlātum, akin to τλά-ω].

ferre, pres. inf. of fero.

fer-tĭlis, tĭle, adj. [fero, "to bear"; hence, "to produce"] Of localities, etc. *Productive, fertile.* ☞ (Comp.: fertĭl-ĭor); Sup.: fertĭl-issĭmus.

fertilissĭmus, a, um; see fertilis.

fĕr-us, a, um, adj. *Wild.*—As Subst.: **fera**, æ, f. *A wild animal; a wild beast.* [Gr. θήρ, in Æolic dialect φήρ, "a wild animal"].

fĭd-es, ĕi, f. [fīd-o, "to trust"] **1.** *Trust, confidence, faith:*—fidem facere, (*to make,* or *produce, faith* in others, i.e.) *to induce* a person,

etc. *to believe*, ch. 41.—**2.** *Good faith, fidelity.* — **3.** *Pledged* or *plighted faith; a promise, engagement, word.*—**4.** *Protection, guardian care, guardianship.*

fĭg-ūra, ūræ, f. [fingo, "to form"; through root FIG] ("The thing formed", hence) *Form, shape, figure*;—at ch. 26, cervi figurā together form an Abl. of quality, cervi here representing cervīnā. This is a very unusual construction.

fīlĭus, ĭi, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fingo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3. v. a. *To form, devise, frame*, etc. [prob. akin to θιγ, root of θιγγάνω, "to touch"].

fīn-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [fin-is, "a boundary"] **1.** *To bound; to define*, or *mark the boundaries of.*—**2.** *To end, terminate, finish.*—Pass.: **fīn-ĭor**, itus sum, īri.

fī-nis, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence) **1.** *A boundary.* —**2.** Plur.: *Borders* or *frontiers* of a country.—**3.** *Territory, land, country* included within borders. —**4.** *An end.*

fīn-ĭtĭmus, ĭtĭma, ĭtĭmum, adj. [fin-is; see finis] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring.*— As Subst.: **fīnĭtĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The neighbouring peoples.*

fīo, factus sum, fiĕri, v. pass. irreg.; see facio: **1.** *To be made* or *done.*—**2.** *To become.*—**3.** *To happen* or *come to pass; to be brought about.*

firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [firm-us] *To make strong, strengthen, secure*, etc.

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. ("Bearing"; hence) *Strong, firm.* ☞ (Comp. firm-ĭor); Sup.: firm-issĭmus [either for fer-mus, fr. fĕr-o; or akin to Sans. root DHṚI, "to bear"].

flam-ma, mæ, f. ("The burning, *or* blazing, thing"; hence) *A flame* [for fleg-ma; fr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; Sans. root BHRÂJ, "to shine"].

flecto, flexi, flexum, flectĕre, 3. v. a. *To bend, turn, turn round* [prob. akin to πλέκ-ω, "to plait *or* twist"].

flū-men, mĭnis, n. [flŭ-o, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream, river.*

fœd-us, ĕris, n. [for fid-us; fr. fid-o, "to trust"] ("A trusting"; hence) *A league, treaty, compact.*

fŏre, fut. inf. of sum.

for-ma, mæ, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fĕr-o] ("That which is borne," *etc.*; hence) *Form* in the widest sense of the word; *shape, figure.*

for-tis, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous.* ☞ (Comp.; fort-ĭor); Sup.: fort-issĭmus [for fer-tis; fr. fĕr-o; and so, "that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," *etc.*: or akin to Sans. root DHṚISH, "to be courageous"].

fortissĭme; see fortiter.

fort-ĭter, adv. [fort-is, "brave"] ("After the manner of the *fortis*"; hence) *Bravely.* ☞ (Comp.: fort-ĭus); Sup.: fort-issĭme.

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) **1.** *Fortune*, whether good *or* bad.—**2.** Plur.: *Property, fortunes*, etc.

fortūnātissĭmus, a, um; see fortunatus.

fortūnā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fortūn(a)-o, "to make fortunate"] ("Made fortunate"; hence) *Happy, lucky, fortunate*; —at ch. 35, fortunatissimis (the

Dat. of the Complement) is put by attraction in the same case as quibus, which depends on licet [§ 109]. ☞ (Comp.: fortūnāt-ĭor); Sup.: fortūnāt-issĭmus.

fŏv-ĕa, ĕæ, f. [for fŏd-ĕa; fr. fŏd-ĭo, "to dig"] ("The dug thing"; hence) *A pit.*

frĕ-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Supported" by something; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, (a)]: *Relying,* or *depending, upon; trusting to,* [akin to Sans. root DHṚI, "to support"].

frĭg-us, ŏris, n. [frĭg-ĕo, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness;*—at ch. 22, in plur.

frons, frontis, f. *The forehead* [akin to Sans. *bhrû;* Gr. ὀ-φρύ-ς; Eng. "brow"].

fruc-tus, tūs, m. [for frugv-tus; fr. fru-or, "to enjoy," through root FRUGV] ("An enjoying"; hence, "fruit, produce"; hence) *Proceeds, profit, interest,* etc.;—at ch. 19, twice in plur.

frūment-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [frument-um, "corn"] **1.** *Pertaining to corn:*—res frūment-ārĭa, *corn, provisions.* — **2.** Of places: *Abounding in corn, corn-growing.*

frūmentā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [frument(a)-or, "to forage"] *A foraging.*

frūmentātum, Supine in um fr. frumentor.

frūment-or, ātus sum, āri 1. v. dep. [frument-um, "corn"] *To fetch,* or *get, corn; to forage.*

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frū-or, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain;*—Plur.: *Corn,* i.e. *crops;* chapters 29, 43.

fŭĕram, pluperf. ind. of sum.

fŭĕrim, fŭi, perf. subj. and ind. of sum.

fŭg-a, æ, f. [fŭg-ĭo, "to flee"] *Flight.*

fŭgĭens, ntis, P. pres. of fugio;—at ch. 30 supply eum with fugientem.

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. *To flee, flee away, take to flight* [akin to φυγ, root of φεύγω, "to flee"; and also Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

fūnĕ-bris, bre, adj. [for funer-bris; fr. funus, funĕr-is, "a funeral"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a funeral; funeral-.*

funĕra, plur. of funus.

fūnus, ĕris, n. ("A dead body"; hence) *Funeral rites, a funeral.*

fur-tum, ti, n. [fūr-or, "to steal"] ("The stealing thing"; hence) *Theft.*

Galli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Gauls.*—Hence: **a. Gall-ĭa,** ĭæ, f. *The country of the Galli; Gaul:*—Gallia Cisalpina, *Cisalpine Gaul,* i.e. Gaul on the Roman side of the Alps; the northern part of Italy anciently forming a part of Gaul.—**b. Gall-ĭcus,** ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Galli; Gallic.*—**c. Gall-us,** a, um, adj.=Gallĭcus.

Gallĭa, Gallĭcus, a, um; see Galli.

1. **Gall-us,** i, m. [Gall-i] *One of the Galli; a Gaul.*

2. **Gallus,** a, um; see Galli.

gen-s, tis, f. [gĕn-o, "to beget"] ("A begetting; — that which is begotten"; hence, "a clan *or* family"; hence) *A nation,* etc.

gĕnus, ĕris, n. ("Birth"; hence) **1.** *A race, family.*—**2.** *Kind, sort* [γένος].

gĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of gĕro.

Germāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Germans.* — Hence, Ger-

mān-ĭa, ĭæ, f. *The country of the Germans, Germany.*

Germānĭa, æ; see Germani.

gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, carry on.*—2. Of war: *To wage.*—Pass.: **gĕror**, gestus sum, gĕri.

Græci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Greeks.* — Hence, **Græc-us**, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Greeks; Greek.*

Græc-us, a, um; see Græci.

Graiŏcĕli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Graioceli;* a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mount Cenis.

grāt-ĭa, ĭæ. f. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("The quality of the *gratus*"; hence) 1. *Favour, esteem, regard, kindness,* shown by another to one's self; *credit, influence:*—inire gratiam ab, (*to enter into favour from* a person, i.e.) *to get into* a person's *good graces, to obtain* a person's *favour.* —2. *Favour* shown by one's self to another; *courtesy, kindness.*

grā-tus, ta, tum, adj. *Dear, pleasing, delightful, acceptable.* ☞ Comp.: grāt-ĭor [prob. akin to χαίρ-ω (root χαρ), "to rejoice"].

grăvĭor, us; see gravis.

grăv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, weighty.*—2. *Severe.*—3. *Serious, dangerous.* ☞ Comp.: grăv-ĭor; Sup.: grav-issĭmus [prob. akin to βαρ-ύς; Sans. *gar-u,* for original *gur-u*].

hăb-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To have,* in the widest acceptation of the term; *to hold, possess.*—2. With acc. neut. sing. of part. perf. pass. as a second predicate (a periphrasis for perf. act. of such part.); *e.g.* ch. 20, sanctum habent, si, *etc., they have enacted,* if, *etc.*;—here sanctum is acc. neut. sing. of sanctus, part. perf. pass. of sancio, forming the second predicate, the first being the clause si . . . communicet [§ 156, (3)].—3.: **a.** *To account, deem, consider.*—**b.** With second Acc.: *To account,* etc., a person *or* thing to be that which is denoted by the second Acc.;—at ch. 3, supply eos after habent, and see article qui, no. 1. d.—Pass.: **hăb-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, ēri.

hăbĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of habeo;—at ch. 6, supply esse with habiturum [§ 158].

hăbĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of habeo.

Helvētĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Helvetii;* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the modern Switzerland.

Hercy̆nĭus, a, um, adj. *Hercynian:* — Hercynia silva, *the Hercynian forest,* in ancient Germany, extending from the Black Forest on the north-east to the Hartz Mountains.

hērēd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [hēres, hērēd-is, "an heir"] ("The condition of the *heres*"; hence, "heirship"; hence) *An inheritance.*

hĭbern-a, ōrum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "winter-"] With ellipse of castra, which is occasionally expressed: *Winter-camp, winter-quarters.*

1. **hic**, hæc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This* person *or* thing: **a.** As Subst.: (a) Sing.: (α) **hic**, m. *This man, he.*—(β) **hoc**, n. *This thing, this.* —(b) Plur.: (α) **hi**, m. *These persons* or *men.* — (β) **hæc**, n. *These things.*—**b. hoc**, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason:* . . . hoc . . . quod, *on this account* . . . *because.* — **c hoc** . . . quo; see qui [akin to Sans. pronominal root I, aspirated; with c (=ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [1. hic] *In this place, here.*

hĭĕmandi, Gerund in di fr. hiemo.

hiēm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [hĭems, hiĕm-is, "winter"] *To winter; to have,* or *take up, winter-quarters.*

hĭem-s, is, f. ("The snowy, *or* cold, time"; hence) *Winter* [akin to Gr. χειμ-ών, χεῖμ-α; Sans. *him-a*, "snow, cold"].

h-in-c, adv. [for h-im-c; fr. hi, base of hi-c, "this"; im, locative suffix; c (=ce), demonstrative suffix] ("From this very"; hence) Of place: *From this very place, hence.*

hŏ-mo, mĭnis, comm. gen. *A human being, a person; a man, woman* [prob. akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," and so, "the being"; usually referred to humus, "the ground," and so, "the one pertaining to the ground"].

hŏnor (hŏnos), ōris, m.: **1.** *Honour, respect, esteem,* etc.—**2.** *Public honour* or *distinction* in recognition of services rendered to the state.—**3.** *Official dignity, office, post,* etc.

hŏnos; see honor.

hōra, æ, f. *An hour* [ὥρα].

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise,* etc. [perhaps akin to ὀρ-νυμι, "to rouse"].

hos-pes, pĭtis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating *or* being entertained"; hence) **1.** *A visitor, friend, guest.*—**2.** *An entertainer; a host* [perhaps for hos-pit-s; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; pĕt-o, "to seek"].

hospĭt-ĭum, ĭi, n. [hospes, hospĭt-is] ("The thing pertaining to a *hospes*"; hence) *Hospitality.*

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger *or* foreigner" entertained as a "guest"; hence) **1.** *An enemy,* or *foe,* of one's country.—**2.** Sing. in collective force, and Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither.*

hŭmĭl-ĭor, us; see humilis. —As Subst.: **hŭmĭlĭōres**, um, m. plur. *Those in a lower,* or *more humble, rank; lower persons.*

hŭm-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [hŭm-us, "the ground"] ("Pertaining to the ground"; hence) *Low, lowly, humble.* ☞ Comp.: hŭmĭlĭor; (Sup.; hŭmĭl-lĭmus).

ĭ-bi, adv. [pronominal root I] *In that place, there.*

ī-dem, ĕădem, ĭdem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ĕīdem), pron. dem. [pronominal root I, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) **1.** *The same.*—As Subst. m. plur. **iidem**, *The same persons, the same.*—**2.** With a relative pron.: *The same that,* or *as.*

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient;*—at ch. 10, with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

ignis, is (Abl. igni, chapters 19, 44), m.: **1.** *Fire.*—**2.** Plur.: *Fires;* ch. 29 [akin to Sans. *agni*, "fire"].

ignōrans, ntis, P. pres. of ignoro.

i-gnō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, "negative" particle; root GNO; whence no-sco, old form gno-sco, "to know"] *Not to know* or *know of; to be ignorant of; to be unacquainted with.* — Pass.: **i-gnō-ror**, rātus sum, rāri.

ĭi masc. nom. plur. of is.

illātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of infero.

illātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of infero.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illīus; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] *That.* — As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *That person* or *thing; he, she, it.*

illo, adv. [prob. for illom (=illum), old acc. form of ille, "that"] *To that place, thither.*

il-lustr-is, e, adj. [for in-lustr-is; fr. in, "greatly"; lustr-o, "to illumine"]("Greatly illumined"; hence, "clear, bright"; hence) *Renowned, famous, illustrious.*

ĭm-ĭtor, ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri, 1. v. dep. ("To make like"; hence) *To imitate* [root IM, akin to μιμέομαι].

im-mān-is, e, adj. ("Not to be measured"; hence) *Vast, huge;*—at ch. 16, immani magnitudine is Abl. of quality [§ 115] [for in-mānis; fr. ĭn, "not"; Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

im-mĭnĕo, no perf. nor sup., mĭnēre, 2. v. n. [for in-mĭnĕo; fr. in, "over"; mĭnĕo, "to project"] ("To project over"; hence) *To be close at hand.*

im-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-mitto; fr. in, "against"; mitto, "to send"; hence, "to cast, hurl"] With in *and* Acc.: *To cast,* or *hurl, against* or *at.*

immŏlātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of immolo;—at ch. 16, supply esse with immolaturos.

im-mŏl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-mŏl-o; fr. ĭn, "upon"; mŏl-a, "meal"] ("To sprinkle meal upon" the brow of a victim; hence) *To sacrifice, offer, immolate.*

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. in, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying.*

immūn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [im-mun-is, "free"] With Gen.: *Freedom,* or *exemption, from;* ch. 14;—in this construction the noun governs the same case as the adj. whence it is derived; see [§ 119, 1].

im-părātus, părāta, părātum, adj. [for in-paratus; fr. ĭn, "not"; părātus, "prepared"] *Not prepared, unprepared.*

impĕdī-mentum, menti, n. [impedī-o, "to hinder"] ("The hindering thing"; hence) **1.** *A hindrance, obstacle, impediment.* —**2.** Plur.: *The baggage* of troops, etc.

im-pĕd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. [for in-pĕd-ĭo; fr. in, "in"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," *etc.*; hence) *To hinder, obstruct, impede.*—Pass.: **im-pĕd-ĭor**, ītus sum, īri.

impĕdītus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of impĕdĭo.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** *Full of obstacles,* etc.—**b.** Of troops: *Encumbered with baggage.*

im-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. in, "against"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, *or* push, against"; hence) **1.** *To push forwards.*—**2.** *To impel, urge, instigate.*—Pass.: **im-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

impĕrā-tor, tōris, m. [im-per(a)-o, "to command"] *A commander,* esp. *a commander-in-chief;* ch. 8.

impĕrā-tum, ti, n. [imper-(a)-o, "to command"] ("That which is commanded"; hence) *A command, order.*

impĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impero.

im-pĕrītus, pĕrīta, pĕrītum, adj. [for in-pĕrītus, fr. in, "not";

pĕrītus, "skilful"] 1. *Unskilful, unskilled, inexperienced.*—2. With Gen. [§ 132]: *Inexperienced,* or *unversed in*, etc.

impĕr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [imper-o, "to command"] 1.: a. *Command.*—b. *Military command.*—2. *Supreme power, sovereignty, dominion*, etc.—3. *Rule, sway*, to which a person, *etc.*, is subject; ch. 12.

im-pĕro, pĕrāvi, pĕrātum, pĕrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-păro; fr. in, "upon"; păro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, *etc.*) upon" one; hence) 1. *To command, order, enjoin, bid.*—2. Impers. Pass.: **impĕrātum est**, *It was commanded;* ch. 30.—3.: a. *To require to be furnished with* something; *to make a requisition for, to demand.*—b. With Dat. *and* Acc.: *To make a requisition on* one, *etc.*, *for* something; *to demand* something *of* one.—Pass.: **im-pĕror**, pĕrātus sum, pĕrāri.

im-pĕtro, pĕtrāvi, pĕtrātum, pĕtrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] *To get, obtain*, etc.—Pass.: **im-pĕtror**, pĕtrātus sum, pĕtrāri.

impĕt-us, ūs, m. [impĕt-o, "to fall upon, *or* attack"] 1. *An attack, assault, onset.*—2. *Impetuosity, violence, force.*

im-pĭus, pĭa, pĭum, adj. [for in-pĭus; fr. in, "not"; pius, "holy"] *Unholy, wicked, impious.*—As Subst.: **impĭi**, orum, m. plur. *Wicked persons, the wicked.*

im-pūb-es, ĕris *and* is, adj. [for in-pub-es; fr. in, "not"; pūbes, "grown up"] ("Not grown up"; hence) *Single, unwedded.*

im-prōvīsus, a, um, adj. [for in-prōvīsus; fr. in, "not"; prōvīsus, "foreseen"] *Not foreseen, unexpected*

in, prep. gov. abl. *and* acc.: 1. With Abl.: *In.*—2. With Acc.: a. *Into.*—b. *Against.*—c. *Upon.*—d. *Towards.*—e. *For.*—f. *According to, after.*—g. *With reference to, respecting* [ἐν].

in-cautus, cauta, cautum, adj. [in, "not"; cautus, "cautious"] *Incautious, heedless, off one's guard.*

in-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in *or* into"; hence) *To set on fire, burn* [for in-can-do; fr. in, "in *or* into"; root CAN, akin to κά-ω, "to burn"].

in-certus, certa, certum, adj. [in, "not"; certus, "sure"] *Not sure, uncertain, doubtful.*

in-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. n. [for in-cădo; fr. in, "in"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall into"; hence) With in and Acc. of person: *To fall in with, come upon*, etc.; ch. 30.

in-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-căpĭo; fr. in, "in"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take in hand"; hence) *To begin, commence.*

in-cŏlŭmis, cŏlŭme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; obsol. cŏlŭmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

incommŏd-um, i, n. [incommod-us, "troublesome"] ("That which is troublesome"; hence) *Trouble, misfortune, disaster.*

incur-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for incurr-sio; fr. incurr-o, "to run into"; hence, "to make an irruption" into a country] ("A making an irruption" into a country; hence) *An irruption, inroad, invasion, incursion.*

i-n-de, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root I; with n, epenthetic; de, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) 1. Of place: *From that place* or *quarter, thence.*—2. Of time: *After that.*

indĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [indĭc-o, "to make known"] ("A making known"; hence) *Information.*

1. **in-dīco**, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. [in "augmentative" force; dīco, "to say"] *To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint.*—Pass.: **in-dīcor**, dictus sum, dīci.

2. **in-dĭco**, dĭcāvi, dĭcātum, dĭcāre, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; dĭco, "to make known"] **1.** *To make known, show, indicate,* etc.—**2.** *To appoint, fix,* etc.

indictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 1. indico.

Indutiomarus, i, m. *Indutiomarus;* a chieftain of the Treviri, and father-in-law of Cingetorix.

ĭn-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. irreg. [in, "into"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go into"; hence) **1.** Of a plan: *To form, adopt.*—**2.** Of favour: *To obtain, secure, gain.*

ĭn-erm-is, e, adj. [for in-arm-is; fr. ĭn, "not"; arm-a, "arms"] *Not having,* or *without, arms; unarmed.*

infām-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [infām-is, "infamous"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *infamis*"; hence) *Disgrace, dishonour, infamy.*

in-fec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for in-fac-tus; fr. ĭn, "not"; făc-ĭo, "to do"] *Not done, undone, not accomplished* or *brought about.*

in-fen-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for in-fend-sus; fr. in, in "augmentative" force; obsol. fend-o, "to strike"] ("Striking *or* wounding"; hence) *Hostile, inimical.*

infĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [infer-us, "that is below"] *Lower.* ☞ (Sup.: infĭmus *and* īmus).

in-fĕro, tŭli, (il)-lātum, ferre, v. a. [in; fĕro, "to bear"] **1.** [in, "into"] **a.** *To bear, carry,* or *bring into* or *to.*—**b.** *To throw,* or *cast, into.*—**2.** [in, "against"] **a.** *To bring,* or *carry, against:*—bellum inferre, (*to carry war against* one, *i.e.*) *to make war upon* one, *wage war against* one;—so, inferre calamitatem *or* injuriam, *to inflict a calamity* or *injury;*—inferre vulnera, *to inflict wounds;*—signa inferre, (*to carry the standards against* one, *i.e.*) *to advance to the attack.*—**b.** Of a cause *or* reason: *To assign, allege.*—**c.** Of hope, *etc.*: *To produce, cause, inspire,* etc.—**3.** [in, "upon"] ("To carry," *etc.*, and put "upon"; hence) *To set,* or *mount,* a person on a horse; ch. 30.—Pass.: **in-fĕror**, (il)-lātus sum, ferri.

in-fes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [prob. for in-fe(n)d-tus; see infensus] *Hostile, inimical.*

in-fīnĭ-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ĭn, "not"; fīnĭ-o, "to end"] ("Not ended *or* not having an end"; hence) **1.** Of size: *Boundless, immense.*—**2.** Of toil, *etc.*: *Vast, infinite.*

in-firmus, firma, firmum, adj. [in, "not"; firmus, "strong"] *Not strong, weak, unsteady,* etc.

in-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, "without force"; flecto, "to bend"] **1.** *To bend.*—**2.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: Of things: *To bend itself, become bent.*

in-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; flŭo, "to flow"] Of a river: *To flow* or *run into; to empty itself into;*—at ch. 33 strengthened by prep. in (with Acc.).

infrā, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. infĕrā, fem. abl. sing. of infĕrus, "below"] *Below,* i.e.: **a.** Of locality: *Lower down than.*—**b.** Of size *or* height: *Less than.*

ĭnĭmīc-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ĭnĭmīc-us, "unfriendly"] ("The state

of the *inimicus*"; hence) *Unfriendliness, enmity.*

in-īquus, iqua, īquum, adj. [for in-æquus; fr. in, "not"; æquus, "favourable"] *Unfavourable, disadvantageous.*

inĭ-tium, tii, n. [inĕo, "to go in," through true root INI] ("A going in"; hence) *A beginning, commencement.*

inĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of ineo.

inĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ineo.

injūrĭ-a, æ, f. [injūrĭ-us, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the "*injurius*"; hence) **1.** *Unjust* or *wrongful conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury*, etc.—**2.** Adverbial Abl.: Injuriā, *Unjustly, undeservedly, without cause.*

in-nŏcens, nŏcentis, adj. [in, "not"; nŏcens, "hurtful"] **1.** *Not hurtful, harmless.*—**2.** *Blameless, guiltless, innocent.*—As Subst. comm. gen.: *An innocent*, etc., *person.*

inŏp-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [ĭnops, ĭnŏp-is, "without means"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *inŏps*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

in-ŏpīna-ns, ntis, adj. [ĭn, "not"; opin(a)-or, "to expect"] *Not expecting, off one's guard, unaware.*

inquam *or* **inquĭo**, v. defect. *To say.*

inquit, 3. pers. sing. of inquam.

insĭd-ĭæ, ĭārum, f. plur. [insĭd-ĕo, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence) **1.** *An ambush, ambuscade.*—**2.** *Artifice, plot, treachery.*

insidiandi, Gerund in di fr. insidior.

insĭdĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [insĭdĭ-æ, "an ambush"] *To form an ambush, lie in wait or in ambuscade.*

in-sisto, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "upon"; sisto, "to set one's self"] ("To set one's self upon"; hence) With in and Acc.: *To devote*, or *address, one's self to* a matter.

instans, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of insto.—**2.** Pa.: *Impending.*

in-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-stătŭo; fr. in, "without force"; stătŭo, "to set"] ("To set, put, place"; hence, "to construct, build"; hence) **1.** Of persons: *To train up, instruct*, etc.—**2.** *To begin, commence*, etc.—**3.** *To appoint, institute*, etc.—**4.** *To purpose, determine, resolve.*—**5.** Of a method, etc.: *To establish*, etc. — Pass.: **in-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

instĭtū-tum, ti, n. [instĭtŭ-o, "to institute"] *Institution, custom.*

instĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instituo.

in-sto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in, "upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) **1.** *To press hard, assail vigorously*, etc.—**2.** Of time: *To be close at hand, to be very near.*

instrū-mentum, menti, n. instrŭ-o, "to equip"] ("That which equips"; hence) *Equipment:* — militare instrumentum, *military equipment* or *stores*, including arms, baggage, provisions, means of transport, *etc.*

in-tĕg-er, ra, rum, adj. [in, "not"; TAG, root of tango, "to touch"] ("Untouched"; hence) *Fresh, unimpaired, uninjured.*

intel-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-lĕgo; fr. inter, "between"; lĕgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend.*—Pass.: **intel-lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

inter, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *Between, among:*—inter se, *among*

themselves, i.e. *mutually*, *one with another*.—**2.** Of time: *During.*

inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [inter, "between"; dīco, "to speak"] ("To speak, *or* pronounce," a decision, *etc.*, "between" two parties; hence, "to make a decree," *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To forbid, prohibit, interdict*:—interdicere alicui aquā atque igni, *to forbid one from* (*=the use of*) *water and fire*, i.e. to put one under the ban, to deprive of civil rights. This with Romans was the judicial form of inflicting banishment from Italy; here it means banishment from Gaul.—In the present force of *interdico*, the "thing" in respect to which the interdict exists is commonly put in the Abl., while the "person" is put in the Dat., as above shown. But that the "person" may be put in the Acc. is clear from the passive mode of construction found in another author (Gellius): *philosophi urbe et Italiā interdicti sunt.* With regard to *sacrificiis interdicunt*, at ch. 13, the omitted demonstrative will be either in the Dat (ei) or Acc. (eum), as the verb is held to be act. or neut.—**2.** Impers. Pass.: **interdictum est**, *It has been forbidden, an interdict has been placed;* at ch. 13, with Dat. of person.

intĕr-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [inter, "among"; eo, "to go"] ("To go among" other things, *etc.*, so as to be no longer perceived; hence) *To perish.*

interfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interficio.

inter-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-făcĭo; fr. inter, "between"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy*, esp. *to kill, slay, slaughter*.—Pass.: **inter-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

intĕr-im, adv. [inter, "between"; im = eum, acc. masc. sing. of is, "that"] ("Between that" and something else; hence) *Meanwhile, in the meantime.*

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermitto.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"] ("To make to go apart"; hence) **1.** Act.: *To leave off*, or *discontinue, for awhile; to interrupt* the doing of a thing:—paucis diebus intermissis, *a few days having intervened;* ch. 10.—**2.** Neut.: *To leave a space* or *interval*.—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) *To interpose* an interval of time, *etc.*—Pass.: **inter-pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interpono.

interprĕt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [interpres, interprĕtis, "an interpreter"] *To interpret, explain, give the meaning of.*

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [inter, "between, among"; sum, "to be"] **1.** [inter, "between"]: **a.** Of space: *To be between, to intervene*.—**b.** Impers.: **interest**, etc., *It is of importance;*—at ch. 1 in connection with Gen. of "value" [§ 129]:—magni interesse, *that it was of great importance*, or *very essential*.—**2.** [inter, "among"] ("To be among"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To be present at.*

inter-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [inter, "between"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come

between"; hence, with reference to intervening space) *To come up, arrive.*

intra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. intĕrā, abl. sing. fem. of obsol. intĕrus, "within"] **1.** *On the inside of, within.*—**2.** In time: *Before, under, prior to.*

intro-rsus, adv. [contr. fr. intro-versus; fr. intro, "within"; versus, "towards"] ("Towards within"; hence) *Into the interior* of a place, country, *etc.*

intŭleram, intŭlissem, pluperf. ind. *and* subj. of infĕro.

intŭli, perf. ind. of infero.

in-tus, adv. *Within, inside* [in, "in"; with suffix tus; cf. Gr. ἐν-τός].

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [in, "upon"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come upon"; hence) *To find, discover,* etc.—Pass.: **in-vĕnĭor**, ventus sum, vĕnīri.

inven-tor, tōris, m. [invĕnĭo] ("One who finds out"; hence) *A deviser, inventor.*

inventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invĕnĭo.

invītātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invito.

invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **1.** *To invite.*—**2.** *To allure, entice,* etc.—Pass.: **invītor**, ātus sum, āri.

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for is-pse; fr. is; suffix pse] *Self, very, identical.*—As Subst. m.: **a.** Sing.: *Himself.*—**b.** Plur.: *Themselves.*

īrācund-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [iracundus, "wrathful"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *iracundus*"; hence) *Wrathfulness, great anger, irascibility.*

īre, pres. inf. of 3. eo.

ir-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-rumpo; fr. in, "into"; rumpo, "to break *or* burst"] *To break,* or *burst, into; to force one's way into;*—at ch. 37 strengthened by in with Acc.

is, ĕa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root I] **1.** *This, that,* person *or* thing just mentioned;—at ch. 32, id refers to Aduatucam, but is in the gender of nomen [§ 159].—As Subst.: **a.** Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He.*—(b) Neut.: *It, that.*—**b.** Plur.: (a) Masc.: *Those just mentioned; they.*—(b) Neut.: *Those things.*—**2.** *Of such a nature* or *kind, such.*—**3.** Of degree: **a.** *Such, so great, so much.* — **b.** Neut. abl. sing. as abl. of measure [§ 118], after comparative words: *By so much, all the, the.*

ĭta, adv.: **1.** *Thus, in this way* or *manner, so.*—**2.** *In the following way* or *manner.*—**3.** *Accordingly* [akin to Sans. *iti*, "thus"].

Ităl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. *Italy;* a country of Southern Europe [either ἰταλός, "a bull," *or* a man named Italus].

ĭtă-que, conj. [ĭta, "thus"; quĕ, "and"] **1.** *And thus, and so.*—**2.** *On this,* or *that, account; therefore.*

ĭtem, adv.: **1.** *So, even so, in like manner.*—**2.** *Also, likewise* [akin to Sans. *ittham*, "so"].

ĭ-ter, ĭtĭnĕris, n. [ĕo, "to go," through root I] ("A going"; hence) **1.** Of troops: *A march.* —**2.** *A journey.*— **3.** *A road, way.*

jac-tūra, tūræ, f. [jăc-ĭo, "to throw away"] ("A throwing away; a casting overboard"; hence) *Loss* of property, *etc.*; *expense, sacrifice,* etc.

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. is, "this"] **1.** *At this time; now.* —**2.** *Already.*

Jovem, acc. of Jupiter.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.*

jūdĭcĭōnĕ=judicio, abl. of judicium; ne, enclitic particle; see 2. ne.

jūdĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [jūdĭc-o," to judge"] ("A judging"; hence) **1.** *A trial.*—**2.** *Decree, decision.* — **3.** *Judgment, opinion.* — **4.** *Judgment, consideration,* etc.

jū-dĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *and* n. [for jur-dĭc-o; fr. jus, jūr-is, "law"; dĭc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) **1.** Act.: **a.** *To decide, determine.*—**b.** *To deem, consider, judge.*—**2.** Neut.: *To settle, come to a decision* or *determination;* ch. 40.—Pass.: **jū-dĭc-or,** ātus sum, āri.

jŭg-um, i, n. [jungo, "to join," root JUG] ("The joining thing"; hence, "the yoke" of draught animals; hence) Of mountains: *A height, summit, ridge.*

Jūlĭus, ĭi, m. *Julius;* a Roman name.

jū-mentum, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. jungo, "to yoke," root JUG] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal; beast of burden.*

Jū-pĭter, Jŏvis, m. ("Heaven's father") *Jupiter;* a son of Saturn, and mythic king of the heathen celestial deities.—The Gallic god termed Jupiter at ch. 17, was *Taran* (whom the Latin poet Lucan calls *Tărănis*), a name denoting in the Gaelic language "Thunder." Compare the "Thor" of the Germans [akin to Sans. *dyu,* "heaven"; Lat. păter, "father"].

jū-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. n. ("To bind one's self morally"; hence) *To take an oath, to swear* [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) **1.** *Law,* whether natural, human, or divine.—**2.** *A right* or *privilege.*—**3.** *Power, authority.*—**4.** *A judicial sentence* or *decision; judgment:*—jus dicere, *to pronounce judgment, to administer justice;* ch. 23 [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

jus-jūra-ndum (Gen.: juris-jura-ndi), n. [jus, "a right"; jur(a)-o, "to swear"] ("A right to be sworn to"; hence) *An oath.*

jussi, perf. ind. of jŭbĕo.

justa, ōrum; see justus.

jūst-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [just-us, "just"] ("The quality of the *justus*"; hence) *Justice.*

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. jus, jur-is, "law"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence, "in accordance with law, just"; hence) *Property belonging,* or *due,* to one.—As Subst.: **justa,** ōrum, n. plur. Of funerals: *Rites, ceremonies, obsequies,* as being due to one. ☞ (Comp.: just-ĭor); Sup.: just-issĭmus.

jŭven-tus, tūtis, f. [jŭvĕn-is, "young"] ("The state of the *jŭvĕnis*"; hence, "youth"; hence) *The youth,* i.e. *young men.*

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre, 1. v. a. *To help, aid, assist.*

Lăbĭēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus;* a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

lăb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining *or* getting"; hence) *Toil, exertion, labour* [akin to Sans. root LABH (whence also λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"), "to obtain *or* get"].

la-brum, bri, n. ("That which effects the speaking"; hence, "a lip"; hence) Of a drinking-cup, *etc.*: *A rim, edge.*

lac, lactis, n. *Milk* [prob. for

mlact, akin to Sans. root MRIJ, "to rub, to stroke"; and so, "the thing rubbed *or* stroked," *i.e.* from the udder; also akin to γάλα, γάλακτ-ος].

lăc-esso, essīvi *or* essĭi *or* essi, essītum, essĕre, 3. v. a. intens. ("To bite eagerly"; "to mangle"; hence) *To attack, fall upon, assault, assail* [akin to δάκνω; Sans. root DAÇ, "to bite"].

lædo, læsi, læsum, lædĕre, 3. v. a. ("To hurt"; hence) Of good faith, *etc.*: *To violate*, etc.—Pass.: **lædor**, læsus sum, lædi.

læsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of lædo;—at ch. 9, supply esse with læsam.

larg-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "bountiful"] ("To give bountifully"; hence) *To bestow, impart, supply.*

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] *Widely, extensively, far and wide*: quam late, *as widely as possible, very widely*; ch. 26.

lăt-ĕbra, ĕbræ, f. [lăt-ĕo] ("That which effects the lying hid"; hence) *A lurking-place, hiding-place.*

lātissĭmus, a, um; see 1. latus:—quam latissimos, *as wide*, or *extensive, as possible.*

lāt-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdinis, f. [lāt-us, "wide"] ("The quality of the *latus*"; hence) *Width, breadth.*

latrōcĭn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [latrocĭn-or, "to practise free-booting"] *Free-booting, robbery.*

1. **lātus**, a, um, adj.: 1. *Broad, wide.*— 2. *Extensive, extended.* ☞ Comp.: (lāt-ĭor); Sup.: lāt-issĭmus [akin to Gr. πλατύς, Sans. *prithu.*]

2. **lătus**, ĕris, n. [prob. akin to lātus, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side.*—2. Of an army: *The flank*:—latere aperto, *on* (their) *open flank*, i.e. *on their right flank*, which was more exposed to the weapons of the enemy, in consequence of its not being protected by the shields of the soldiers.

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, commendation.*

lēgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An embassy.*—2. *The persons attached to an embassy; delegated.*

lēgā-tus, ti, m. [id.] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An ambassador.*—2. Milit. t.t.: *A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.*

lĕg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [lĕg-o, "to levy *or* enlist"] ("A levying *or* enlisting"; hence, "a body of troops levied," *etc.*; hence) *A Roman legion*, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and a squadron of 300 cavalry.

lĕgĭōn-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [lĕgĭo, lĕgĭōn-is, "a legion"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a legion*; *legionary.*

lĭben-ter, adv. [for libentter; fr. libens, libent-is, "willing"] *Willingly.*

līb-ĕri, ĕrōrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired *or* loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire *or* love"].

lĭc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To be allowable, to be permitted* or *lawful.*

licet; see liceo.

Lingŏnes, um, m. plur. *The Lingones*; a people of Celtic Gaul whose chief town, Artodunum, is now called Langres.

lĭtera, æ, f.: 1. *A letter*, or *character*, of the alphabet:—Græcis literis utantur, *they employ Greek characters*; ch. 14.—2. Plur.: a. *A written document, a writing, writings.*—b. *A letter, epistle.*

lŏc-us, i, m. (Plur. lŏc-i, m

and **lŏc-a,** n.) ("That which is put, placed, *or* situate"; hence) **1.** *A place.*—**2.** In Abl. folld. by Gen.: *In the place of* some person *or* thing; *for*, *as*.—**3.** In a description: *A place, point*, etc.—**4.** *Place, room, stead*, etc.—**5.** *Rank, position*, etc. [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, "to put"]

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"] **1.** Pos.: **a.** *Far off, at a distance.*—**b.** *To a distance off; far off* or *away.*—**c.** With Comparative and Superlative words: *By far, very much, greatly.*—**2.** Comp.: **a.** *Further.* —**b.** *To a greater distance* than usual; *too far.*—**3.** Sup.: *Furthest.* ☞ Comp.: long-ius; Sup.: long-issime.

long-inqu-us (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long us, "long"; hinc, "hence"] ("Belonging to far hence"; hence) Of time: *Of long duration* or *continuance; long continued, long.*

longissĭme, longĭus; see longe.

long-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [long-us, "long"] ("The quality of the *longus*"; hence) *Length.*

lon-gus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Long.*—**2.** *Tedious*; ch. 8.—**3.** Of time: *Distant, far off, remote.* ☞ Comp.: long-ĭor; (Sup.: long-issĭmus) [probably akin to Sans. *dirgh-a*, "long"].

lŏqu-or, ūtus (*and* lŏc-) sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To speak, talk* [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

Lūc-ĭus, ĭi, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] ("One belonging to the day," *i.e.* prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius*; a Roman name.

lū-na, næ, f. [for luc-na; fr. lū-cĕo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon*;—at ch. 21 spoken of as worshipped by the Germans.

Lutetia, æ, f. *Lutetia* (now *Paris*); see Parisii.

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("That which shines *or* is bright"; hence) **1.** *Light.*—**2.** *The light of day, daylight.*

măg-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater* or *higher degree.* ☞ Sup.: maxĭme (=mag-sĭme).

măgistr-ātus, ātūs, m. [magister, magistr-i, "master"] ("The office, *or* rank, of a *magister*"; hence) **1.** *Magisterial office, magistracy.*—**2.** *A magistrate.*

magn-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, adj. [for magn-i-fac-us; fr. magn-us, "great"; (i) connecting vowel; fac-io, "to do"] ("Doing great things"; hence, of persons, "noble, distinguished," *etc.*; hence) Of things: *Splendid, magnificent.*

magn-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the *magnus*"; hence) *Greatness, magnitude, large size*;—at ch. 10 infinitā magnitudine is abl. of quality [§ 115].

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: **1.** *Great, large*;—at ch. 29 the superl. is folld. by Gen. of thing distributed [§ 130].—**2.** As Gen. of value, *etc.* [§ 128, *a*]: **magni,** *Of great importance, consequence*, etc. ☞ Comp.: mājor (=măg-ĭor); Sup.: maxĭmus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγ-ας, Sans. *mah-a*, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," *etc.*].

mājor, us. comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: **mājōres,** um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers*:—more majorum, *after*, or *according* to, *the custom of*

(our, *i.e.* Roman) *ancestors;* ch. 14.

mājōres, um; see major.

mălĕ-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for male-fac-ĭum; fr. mălĕ, "badly"; făcĭo, "to do"] ("A doing badly *or* evil"; hence) **1.** *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime, bad action.*—**2.** *Mischief, hurt, harm.*

măl-us, a, um, adj. ("Dirty, black"; hence) *Bad* of its kind. ☞ (Irreg.) Comp.: pejor; (Sup.: pessĭmus) [akin to Sans. *mal-as*, "dirty"; Gr. *μέλ-ας*, "black"].

mandârunt, for mandaverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of mando.

mandā-tum, ti, n [mand(a)-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order*, etc.

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [măn-us, "hand"; do, "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) **1.** *To enjoin, command:*—literis mandare, *to commit to writing;* ch. 14.—**2.** ("To commit, consign"; hence) With personal pron. in reflexive force, and fugæ: *To betake one's self to flight;* ch. 12.—Pass.: **man-dor**, dātus sum, dāri.

măn-ĕo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To remain, continue* [*μέν-ω*].

măn-ĭ-pŭl-us, i, m. [a lengthened form of măn-ĭ-pl-us, for man-i-ple-us; fr. măn-us, "a hand," (i) connecting vowel; plĕ-o, "to fill"] ("The thing filling the hand": hence, "a handful"; hence) Because in the early times of the Romans the standard of a company of soldiers was a pole surmounted by a small bundle, as it were a mere handful, of hay or straw; *A company* of soldiers belonging to the same standard; *a maniple.*

mansuē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. [for mansuetfacio; fr. mansuēt-us, "accustomed to the hand"; hence, of animals, "tame"] *To make tame; to tame.*—Pass.: **mansuē-fīo**, factus sum, fieri.

mă-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) **1.** *A hand.*—**2.**: **a.** *An armed force, a corps* of soldiers.—**b.** *A band* of persons, *a number* [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written by abbreviation M.); a Roman prænomen [marcus, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root MRID, "to crush"].

maris; see mas.

Mars, Martis, m. *Mars;* the Roman god of war;—at ch. 17 the deity whom Cæsar calls Mars is supposed to have been the Gallic Esus, *or* Hesus, *or* Heusus.

mās, măris, m. *One of the male sex; a male.*

mātūr-e, adv. [matur-us, "early"] **1.** *Early, speedily, soon.*—**2.** Comp.: **a.** *Sooner.*—**b.** *Very soon.* ☞ Comp.: mātūr-ĭus; (Sup.: matur-issĭme, and matur rĭme).

mātūr-esco, ŭi, no sup., escĕre. 3. v. n. [mātūr-us, "ripe"] *To grow ripe, approach ripeness.*

mātūrĭus; see mature.

maxĭm-e, sup. adv. [maxim-us] *In the greatest* or *highest degree; very greatly, especially, chiefly.* ☞ Comp.: măgis.

1. **maxĭmus**, a, um; see magnus.

2. **Maxĭmus**, i, m. [1. maxim-us] ("Greatest, *or* Very Great, One") *Maximus;* a Roman cognomen.

mĕdĭŏcr-ĭter, adv. [mediocr-is, "moderate"] *Moderately:*—non mediocriter, (*not moderately*, i.e.) *excessively.*

mĕd-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj.: **1.** *Middle, mid;*—at ch. 13 with Gen.—**2.** *The middle of* that de-

noted by the subst. with which it is in attribution [akin to Gr. μέσ-ος; Sans. *mad-yas*].

mĕlĭor, us; see bonus.

membrum, i, n. *A limb, member.*

mĕmŏr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [mĕmŏr, "mindful"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *memor*"; hence) *Memory, recollection, remembrance*:—supra hanc memoriam, (*prior to this memory*, i.e.) *before the recollection of men now living*; ch. 19.

Menapĭi, ōrum, m. plur.: *The Menapii*; a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Mosa (Meuse) and the Scaldis (Scheldt).

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind*, as being the origin of thought [akin to Sans. *mân-as*, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"].

mensis, is, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month*, as a measure of time [akin to Sans. *mâsa*, "a month"; fr. root MÂ, "to measure"].

men-sūra, sūræ, f. [mētĭor, "to measure," through root MEN] *A measuring, measure, measurement.*

men-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [MEN, root cf memini, "to call to mind"] ("A calling to mind"; hence, as a result) *A mentioning, making mention, mention.*

mercā-tor, tōris, m. [merc-(a)-or, "to trade"] *A trader, merchant.*

mercā-tūra, tūræ, f. [merc-(a)-or, "to trade"] ("A trading"; hence) *Traffic, merchandise.*

Merc-ŭrĭus, ŭrĭi, m. [merx, merc-is, "merchandise, gain"] ("The one pertaining, *or* belonging, to merchandise," *etc.*) *Mercury*; the son of Jupiter and Maia, the god of merchandise, gain, traders, and thieves; and the conductor of departed souls to the Lower World. He is said also to have been employed as the messenger of the celestial deities. —The Gallic deity to whom the Roman name of Mercurius is assigned is thought by some to have been Woden; by others Teutates, probably the Phœnician Theut. As commerce came from Phœnicia to Gaul, the latter view is much favoured.

mĕr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To deserve*, or *merit, to render one's self deserving of* [akin to μερ *or* μορ, root of μείρ-ομαι, "to obtain by lot"].

mĕtus, ūs, m. *Fear, dread.*

mĭhi, dat. sing. of ego.

mīles, ĭtis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

mīlĭt-āris, āre, adj. [mīles, mīlĭt-is, "a soldier"] ("Pertaining to a *miles*"; hence) *Military, pertaining to war*:—res militaris, *military affairs*, i.e. *military science*, etc.; ch. 21.

mīlĭt-ĭæ, ĭæ, f. [mīlĭt-o, "to serve as a soldier"] ("The serving as a soldier"; hence) *Military service.*

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand*:—mille passūs, *a thousand paces*, i.e. *a* (*Roman*) *mile*, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile; see ch. 7.—As Subst.: **mill-ĭa**, ĭum, n. plur.: **a.** *A thousand*: (a) With passŭum (=mille passūs), ch. 7, *etc.*—(b) Alone: *A mile* or *miles*; see ch. 29 [akin to χίλ-ιοι].

millĭa, um; see mille.

Mĭn-erva, ervæ, f. ("The thinking one," *or* "The one having mind") *Minerva*; the Roman goddess of wisdom, the sciences, spinning and weaving, and the arts in general. The Gauls worshipped some goddess of like attributes, whom Cæsar designates by the Roman term

[akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"; Gr. μέν-ος, "mind"; Lat. root MEN, as in mens, memini].

mĭnĭm-e, sup. adv. [mĭnĭmus] *In the least degree, by no means.*

mĭnĭmus, a, um, **mĭnor**, us; see parvus.

Mĭnucĭus, ĭi, m. *Minucius*; a Roman name; see Basilus.

mĭnŭendus, a, um, Gerundive of minuo.

mĭn-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To make less, diminish.*—**2.** Of disputes, *etc.*: *To settle, put an end to* [root MIN, akin to mĭnor, and μιν-ύθω].

mĭnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of minor] **1.** *Less, in a less degree.*—**2.** To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all, in no degree.*

mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *Wretched, miserable.* ☞ Comp.: mĭser-ĭor; (Sup.: miser-rĭmus).

mīsĕram, mīsi, pluperf. *and* perf. ind. of mitto.

mīsisse, perf. inf. of mitto.

1. **missus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mitto;—at ch. 9 supply esse with missa [§ 158].

2. **mis-sus**, sūs, m. [for mitt-sus, fr. mitt-o, "to send"] *A sending, despatching;*—at ch. 7 with Subjective Gen. [§ 127].

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To let, suffer,* or *allow to go.*—**2.** *To cause to go; to send;*—at chapters 32, 33, with Supine in um [§ 144, 5].—**3.** Of a missile: *To cast, hurl, launch.*—Pass.: **mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

mŏdo, adv.: **1.** *Only, merely.*—**2.** Of time past: *Just now, but this moment; a little while ago.*

mŏ-dus, di, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence) **1.** *Measure.*—**2.** *A manner, method, way, mode.*—**3.** *A sort, kind;*—in connection with Gen. of pron., either separately, or as one word, *e.g.* ejusmodi, *of that sort*, etc.; ch. 34 [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"; whence also μέ-τρον, "a measure"].

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence) *To warn, advise, admonish.*—Pass.: **mŏn-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, ēri [akin to Sans. root MAN; see mens].

mor-bus, bi, m. *Sickness, disease* [prob. akin to Gr. μόρ-Fος, "disease"].

mŏr-ĭor, tŭus sum, i *or* ĭri, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root MṚI, "to die"].

mŏr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [mor-a, "delay"] *To delay, hinder,* etc.

mor-s, tis, f. [mŏr-ĭor, "to die"] ("A dying"; hence) *Death.*

mortŭus, a, um, P. perf. of morior;—at ch. 13 hoc mortuo is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. mĕ-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "a person's will"; hence) *Practice, usage, custom.*

Mŏsa, æ, m. *The Mosa* (now *Meuse*); a river of Belgic Gaul.

mōtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of moveo;—at ch. 7 supply esse with moturum.

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mŏv-ĕo, "to move"] **1.** *A moving, motion.*—**2.** *Commotion, revolt, rising, rebellion, tumult.*

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To move, set in motion.*—**2.** Of a camp: **a.** *To break up.*—**b.** *To march out of* or *forth from.*—Pass.: **mŏvĕor**, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

mŭlĭer, ĕris, f. *A woman.*

mult-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [mult-us] ("The quality of the *multus*"; hence) **1.** *A great number, a multitude.*—**2.** *The multitude, the people in general.*

mult-um, adv. [adverbial

acc. neut. of mult-us] *Much, greatly.*

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: **1.** Sing.: **a.** *Much:*—multo, adverbial abl. of measure [§ 118]: *By much; far, far more, very much,* etc. — **b.** In collective force: *Many a,* i.e. *many, numerous.*—**2.** Plur.: *Many, numerous.*—As Subst.: **a. multi,** ōrum, m. plur.: *Many men, many.*—**b. multa,** ōrum, n. plur.: *Many things.* ☞ Comp.: plūs; Sup.: plūrĭmus; see plūs and plūrĭmus [perhaps akin to πολ-ύς].

mund-us, i, m. ("The thing adorned"; hence) *The world, the universe.*

mūn-ĭo (old form mœn-io), ĭvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [mœn-ĭa, "walls"] ("To wall"; hence) **1.** *To build a wall,* or *raise fortifications, around; to fortify.*—**2.** *To defend, protect, secure, guard.* — Pass.: **mūn-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri.

mūnī-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [mūnī-o, "to fortify"] **1.** *A fortifying, the act of raising fortifications.*—**2.** *A fortification, rampart,* etc.

mūnītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of munio.

mūnus, ĕris, n. *Office, duty.*

mūr-us, i, m. ("The encircling thing"; hence) *A wall* of a city, *etc.* [akin to Sans. root MUR, "to encircle"].

mŭtĭlus, a, um, adj. ("Maimed"; hence) With Abl.: ("Maimed in respect to," *i.e.*) *Deprived of, without, wanting in.*

nactus, a, um, P. perf. of nanciscor.

nam, conj. *For.*

nam-que, conj. [nam, "for"; suffix que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

na(n)c-iscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To get, obtain.* — **2.** *To meet with, find* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to attain"].

nā-scor (old form **gna-**), tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To be born.* —**2.** Of disputes, *etc.*: *To originate, arise, spring up* [root NA = GNA, another form of root GEN = Gr. γεν., and akin to Sans. root JAN, in intransitive force].

nā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race* of people.

nāt-ĭvus, īva, īvum, adj. [nāt-us, "birth"] ("Pertaining to *natus*"; hence) *Produced by nature, natural,* as opposed to "artificial."

nā-tūra, tūræ, f. [na-scor] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) **1.** *The nature,* i.e. *the natural property,* etc., of a thing. —**2.** *Nature, the natural course of things;* ch. 7.—**3.** At ch. 14 with rerum: *The nature,* or *natural order, of things; the established order of things.*

nātus, a, um, P. perf. of nascor.

1. **nē,** adv. *and* conj.: **1.** Adv.: *No, not:* ne quidem, *not even.*—**2.** Conj.: **a.** *That not; lest.*—**b.** After words denoting fear: *That.* — **c.** After words denoting a hindrance, *etc.*: *That* one, *etc.*, should *not,* etc., do; *from* doing, *etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. *na,* "not"].

2. **nĕ,** enclitic and interrogative particle: *Whether:*—ne . . . an, *whether . . . or whether.*

nec; see neque.

nĕcessārĭ-o, adv. [nĕcessārĭ-us, "necessary"] *Unavoidably, necessarily.*

nĕcess-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [necesse, "needful"] ("The state of the *necesse*"; hence) *Need, necessity, urgency, unavoidable force of circumstances.*

nēglectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of negligo.

nēg-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lego; fr. nec, "not"; lego, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) **1.** *To neglect.* —**2.** *To despise, disdain, make light of.*—Pass. **nēg-lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

nĕ-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To say *no* to"; hence) **1.** *To deny.*—**2.** With objective clause: *To deny* that a thing is, *etc.*; *to say*, or *affirm*, that one will *not* do, *etc.*; see ch. 32 [akin to Sans. root AH (h=gh), "to say"; with Lat. *ne*, "no," prefixed].

nĕg-ōtĭum, ōtĭi, n. [for nec-ōtĭum; fr. nec, "not"; ōtĭum, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) *An affair, matter, business.*

Nemetes, um, m. plur. *The Nemetes;* a people of Gaul.

nē-mo, mĭnis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. nē, "not"; hŏmo, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody.*

nĕ-que (contracted **nec**), conj. [nē, "not"; que, "and"] *And not, nor*:—neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor.*

Nervĭi, ōrum, plur. *The Nervii;* a people of Gallia Belgica, in the country now called Hainault.

nerv-us, i, m. *A sinew, muscle* [Gr. νεῦρ-ον].

neu; see nēve.

nē-ve (contracted **neu**), conj. *And not, nor* [nē, "not"; ve, akin to Sans. *vâ*, "and"].

nex, nĕcis, f. [for nec-s, fr. nĕc-o, "to kill"] ("That which kills"; hence) *Death;* esp. *violent death.*

nĭhil; see nihilum;—at ch. 12, with Gen.

nĭ-hĭlum, i (apocopated **nĭhil**, contr. **nīl**, indecl.), n. [for nĕ-hīlum; fr. ne, "not"; hīlum (=filum), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing.*—Nihilo, with comp. words: *By nothing*, i.e. *in no degree* or *respect; not at all*:—nihilo minus (or as one word nihilominus, adv.), *not at all the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*

nĭ-sĭ, conj. [ne, "not"; si, "if"] *If not;* i.e. *unless, except.*

nītor, nīsus *or* nixus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep. ("To lean upon"; hence) With Abl.: *To rely*, or *depend, upon; to exert one's self, strive, make an effort*, etc.

nō-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [nō-sco, "to know"] ("That can be *or* is known"; hence) **1.** *Renowned, celebrated, famed.*—**2.** *Of noble birth, high-born.*—As Subst.: **nō-bĭlis**, is, m. *A nobleman, noble;* ch. 13. ☞ (Comp.: nōbĭl-ĭor); Sup.: nōbĭl-issĭmus.

nōbĭlissĭmus, a, um; see nobilis.

nōbĭl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [nōbĭl-is, "noble"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *nōbĭlis*"; hence, "nobleness, nobility"; hence) *The nobility, the nobles.*

nōbis, dat. *and* abl. plur. of ego.

nŏcens, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of noceo.—**2.** Pa.: *Guilty, culpable, criminal.*—As Subst. m.: *A guilty person, evil-doer*, etc. — Plur.: *The guilty.*

nŏc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To harm, hurt, injure*, etc. —**2.** Impers. Pass.: **noceretur**, *Harm should befal, hurt, should be done to* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to perish"].

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete noctus=nox, "night"] *By night; in the course of the night.*

nŏd-us, i, m. ("The thing tied, *or* bound"; hence, "a knot"; hence) Of the body or limbs: *A ligature*, etc. [prob. akin to Sans. root NAH (old form NADH), "to tie *or* bind"]

nō-men, mĭnis, n. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) **1.** *A name.*—**2.** *Purpose, design.*

non, adv. *Not.*— Particular use: non placed before a negative word forms, in connection with it, a slight affirmative: non nunquam, *or* as one word, nonnunquam, (*not never*, i.e.) *sometimes;* non nullus, *or* as one word, nonnullus; (*not none*, i.e.) *some* [akin to Sans. *na* or *no*].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] *Not yet.*

non-nullus, nulla, nullum, adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"; see non] *Some;*—at ch. 40, with Gen. of thing distributed [§ 130].—As Subst.: **nonnulli**, ōrum, m. plur. *Some persons, some.*

non-nunquam, adv. [non, "not"; nunquam, "never"; see non] *Sometimes.*

nos, plur. of ĕgo.

noster, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos, "we, us"] *Our, our own, ours.*—As Subst.: **nostri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men.*

nōt-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [nōt-us, (in active force) "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *knowledge.*

nō-tus, ta, tum, adj. [nosco, "to know"] *Known, well-known.*

nŏvem, num. adj. indecl. *Nine* [akin to Sans. *navan*].

nōvērunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of nosco.

nŏvissĭmus, a, um; see novus.

nŏvus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *New:*—novæ res, *a change in the state, a revolution.*—**2.** Sup.: **a.** *Last.*—As Subst.: **nŏvissĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. ("The last"; hence) Of soldiers: *Those in the rear* of an army, *the rear.*—**b.** *Where* a thing *is last, the last part of* a thing: novissimum agmen, *the last part of an army on march, the rear.* ☞ Sup.: nŏv-issĭmus [akin to Gr. νέος, and Sans. *nava*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night* [akin to νύξ, Sans. *nakta*].

noxa, æ, f. [for noc-sa; fr. nŏc-ĕo, "to hurt"] ("The hurting thing"; hence, "hurt, harm, injury"; hence) *A fault, offence, crime.*

nūd-us, a, um, adj. ("Ashamed"; hence) *Naked, bare* [Sans. root NADSH, "to be ashamed"].

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. nē, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no.*

nū-men, mĭnis, n. [nŭ-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding" with the head; "a nod"; hence) **1.** Of the gods: *Divine will* or *power.*—**2.** *Godhead, divinity,* etc.

nūm-ĕrus, ĕri, n. ("The distributed thing"; hence) **1.** *A number.*—**2.** *Rank, position, place, estimation.* — at ch. 13, aliquo numero is the abl. of quality [§ 115] [akin to νέμ-ω, "to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. *Now* [akin to Gr. νῦν (Sans. *nu* or *nû*), "now"; c shortened fr. ce, demonstrative suffix].

n-unquam, adv. [for neunquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever, never.*

nuntĭātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nuntio.

nuntĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nuntĭ-us, "tidings"] *To carry* or *bring tidings about; to announce;*—at ch. 4, the subject of nuntiatur is adesse Romanos.—Pass.: **nuntĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

nuntĭ-us, ĭi, m. [perhaps contracted fr. nov-ven-tĭus; fr. nŏv-us, "new"; vĕn-ĭo, "to come"] ("A person, *or* thing, newly come"; hence) **1.** *A bearer of news* or *tidings a messenger,*

courier, etc.—2. *News or tidings; a message.*

ŏb, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) To indicate object *or* cause: *On account of, for* [akin to ἐπ-ί; Sans. *ap-i*].

objec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for objac-tus; fr. objĭcĭo, "to throw before," through true root OBJAC] ("Thrown before"; hence) Locally: *Lying before, being opposite* or *in front, situate over against*, etc.

oblātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of offero.

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. [ob, "without force"; servo, "to watch," *etc.*] *To observe, mark.*—Pass.: **ob-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

obses, ĭdis, m. *and* f. [for obsid-s; fr. obsĭd-ĕo, "to stay, *or* remain," any where] ("One staying, *or* remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain anywhere as pledges for the faithfulness of another *or* others) *A hostage.*

obses-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for obsed-sio; fr. obsĭdĕo, "to sit down over against"; hence, "to besiege," through true root OBSED] *A besieging; a blockade; investment.*

ob-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-tĕnĕo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, *or* lay hold of," with the hands; hence) 1. *To hold* or *occupy.*—2. *To acquire, get possession of, obtain.*

obtŭlĕrim, perf. subj. of offĕro.

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for occad-sus; fr. occĭd-o, "to set," through true root OCCAD] Of the sun, *etc.*: *The setting* or *going down.*

oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cado; fr. ob, intensive; cado, "to fall"] ("To fall, fall down"; hence) *To fall, to perish.*

occultâssem, for occultavissem, pluperf. ind. of occulto.

occultā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [occult(a)-o, "to hide"] *A hiding, concealment.*

occultātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of occulto.

occul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [occŭl-o, "to hide"] *To hide, conceal.*—Pass.: **occul-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

occul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] *Hidden, concealed, secret.*—Adverbial expression: Ex occulto, *Secretly, in secret, with secrecy.*—As Subst.: **occultum**, i, n. *A secret place.*

occŭpātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of occŭpo.—2. Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied.*

oc-cŭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob, "without force"; CAP, root of căp-ĭo, "to take"] 1. *To take* or *lay hold of; to seize.*—2. *To occupy; to take* or *hold possession of.*—Pass.: **oc-cŭp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Ocĕănus, i, m. *The Ocean;*—at ch. 31, the German Ocean [ὠκεανός].

ŏc-ŭlus, ŭli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὄκ-ος, Sans. *aksh-a;* prob. fr. a lost verb AKSH (=ĪKSH), "to see"].

od-ĭum, ĭi, n. [od-i, "to hate"] *Hatred, enmity*, etc.—at ch. 5, with Subjective Gen. [§ 127].

of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. ("To strike against"; hence, as a result) 1. *To hurt, injure.*—2. Impers. Pass. Inf.: **offendi**, (*That it should be hurt*, etc.) *That harm,* or *injury, should be received* [for ob-fendo; fr. ŏb, "against";

obsol. rendo, akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, v. a. irreg. [for ob-fĕro; fr. ŏb, "towards"; fĕro, "to bring"] ("To bring towards"; hence] *To present, offer.*—Pass.: **offĕror**, oblātus sum, offerri.

of-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for op-făc-ĭum; fr. (ops) ŏp-is, "aid"; făc-ĭo, "to perform," *etc.*] ("The performing, *or* rendering, of aid"; hence) **1.** *A service* incumbent on one; *an obligation, duty, office,* etc.—**2.** *An official duty, office,* etc.

ŏ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mitt-ĕre [for ob-mitto; fr. ŏb, "without force"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go"; hence) *To neglect, disregard, omit.*—Pass.: **ŏ-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

omn-īno, adv. [omn-is, "all"] **1.** *Altogether, wholly.*—**2.** With numeral adj.: *In all.*

omnis, e, adj.: **1.** Sing.: **a.** Of a class: *Every, all.*—**b.** *The whole of; all.*—**2.** Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: **a. omnes**, ĭum, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—**b. omnĭa**, um, n. plur. *All things, every thing.*

ŏpīn-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [ŏpīn-or, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) **1.** *Opinion, supposition, belief.*—**2.** *Good opinion* which one entertains of another.—**3.** *Reputation, credit,* etc.

oppĭdum, i, n. *A town.*

op-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-pōno; fr. ob, "against"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put, *or* place, against"; hence) *To station over against* or *opposite.*—Pass.: **op-pōnor**, posĭtus sum, pōni.

opportūn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [opportūn-us, "suitable"] ("The quality of the *opportūnus*"; hence) *Suitableness, fitness, opportunity.*

oppŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of oppōno.

op-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-prĕmo; fr. ŏb, "against"; prĕmo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) *To crush, oppress,* etc.—Pass.: **op-prĭmor**, pressus sum, prĭmi.

oppugnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [oppugn(a)-o, "to besiege"] *A besieging; an assault, attack* on a place, *etc.*

oppugnātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of oppugno.

op-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ŏb, "against"; pugno, "to fight"] *To attack, lay siege to, besiege,* a city, *etc.*

op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the Dat. Sing. is found perhaps only once), f. [probably for ap-s, fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor, "to obtain"] ("The thing obtained"; hence) Mostly plural: **1.** *Means* of any kind; *wealth, riches, resources.*—**2.** *Aid, assistance, succour,* etc.

optā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [opt(a)-o, "to wish for"] *Wished for, desired, agreeable,* etc. ☞ (Comp.: optāt-ĭor); Sup.: optāt-issĭmus.

ŏpus, ĕris, n.: **1.** *Work, labour.*—**2.** *A military work, fortification,* etc. [akin to Sans. *apas*].

ōrātum, Supine in um, fr. oro.

Orcȳnĭa, æ, f. *Orcynia;* the name given by the Greeks to the Hercynian Forest.

ord-o, ĭnis, m. [ord-ĭor, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) **1.** *Arrangement, order.*—**2.** *A line, rank,* of soldiers.

ŏr-ĭor, tus sum, īri, 3. *and* 4. v. dep. ("To stir *or* bestir one's

self"; hence) 1. *To begin, commence.*—2. *To arise, spring up* [prob. akin to ὄρ-νῡμι, "to stir up"].

ŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ŏr-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech.*

păcātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of păco.—2. Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace.*

păc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, păc-is, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace* or *quietness; to tranquillize.*—Pass.: **păc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

pāgus, i, m. *A canton;* i.e. 1. *A district* of the Gauls or Germans. —2. *The people of a canton,* etc.

pălam, adv. *Openly.*

palma, æ, f. ("The palm" of the hand; hence) 1. *The blade of an oar.*—2. *A palm-branch.*—N.B. At ch. 26, the last meaning is the more generally received one, but Beckman advocates the former.

păl-us, ūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay *or* mud"; hence) *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πήλ-ος, "clay"; ūd-us, "wet, moist"].

par, paris, adj. *Equal.*

parc-o, pĕperci, (less frequently) parsi, parcĭtum *and* parsum, parcĕre, 3. v. n. [parc-us, "sparing"] With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To spare.*

păr-ens, entis, comm. gen. [either for părĭ-ens, fr. părĭ-o; or fr. păr-o=pario, "to bear *or* bring forth," of females; of males, "to beget"] ("He who begets;—she who brings forth"; hence) *A parent; a father; a mother.*

păr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To come forth"; hence, "to appear" at a person's command; hence) With Dat. [106, (4)]: *To be obedient to, to obey.*

păr-ĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum *and* partum, părĕre, 3. v. a. ("To bring forth"; hence) *To acquire, obtain, procure.*—Pass.: **păr-ĭor**, tus sum, i [prob. akin to Gr. φέρ-ω, Lat. fer-o, "to bear"].

Părīsĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Parisii;* a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum, otherwise Parisii (now Paris).

păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To bring *or* put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness): 1. *To make,* or *get, ready; to prepare.* —2. *To get, acquire, obtain.*—Pass.: **păr-or**, ātus sum, āri [probably akin to φέρ-ω].

par-s, tis, f.: 1. *A part, portion,* etc.—2. Of persons: *A part, some.*—3. *A party, faction,* etc.—4. *A quarter, side, direction* [prob. akin to φάρ-ω, "to cut"].

part-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [pars, part-is, "a part"] *To part, divide.*—Pass.: **part-ĭor**, ītus sum, īri.

partītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of partio.

partus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pario.

parvŭ-lus, la, lum, adj. [for parvo-lus; fr. parvus, uncontr. Gen. parvŏ-i, "small"] *Quite small* or *little;*—at ch. 28, with parvuli supply uri.—As Subst.: **parvŭlus**, i, m. *A little,* or *young, boy:*—ab parvulis, *from little boys,* i.e. *from early childhood;* ch. 21.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. *Small, little.* ☞ Comp. and Sup. irregular: mĭn-or, "less"; mĭn-ĭmus, "least."

1. **passus**, a, um, P. perf. of patior

2. **pas-sus**, sūs, m. [for pad-sus; fr. PAD, root of pando, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step* or *pace*.—2. As a measure of length: *A pace* equal to five Roman feet; see mille.

păt-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2, v. n.: 1. *To lie, stand*, or *be open*. —2. *To stretch out, extend* [akin to Gr. πετ-άννυμι, "to extend"].

pă-ter, tris, m. ("A protector," also, "a nourisher") *A father*, as one who protects, *etc.* [akin to Gr. πα-τήρ, Sans. *pi-tṛi*, fr. root PÂ, "to protect, to nourish"].

pătĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [pătiens, ntis, "bearing, enduring"] ("The act of bearing"; hence) 1. *Endurance*, etc.—2. *Patience*.

pătĭor, passus sum, păti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To bear, endure*.—2. *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to παθ, root of πάσχω].

pauc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [pauc-us] ("The quality of the *paucus*"; hence) *A small number, small numbers, fewness*.

paucus, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Small*, whether in size or extent. —2. Plur.: *Few*.—As Subst.: a. **pauci**, ōrum, m. plur. *Few persons, few*.—b. **pauca**, ōrum, n. plur. *Few things*.

paul-ātim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually*.

paul-isper, adv. [id.] *For a little while, for a short time*.

paul-o. adv. [adverbial abl. of paul-us, "a little"] *By a little, a little, somewhat*.

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat*.

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC, *or* PAG, whence păciscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, *or* fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace*.

pĕcū-nĭa, nĭæ, f. [for pecudnia; fr. pecus, pecŭd-is, "cattle"] ("The thing pertaining to *pecus*"; hence, "property, wealth"; hence) *Money*.

pĕc-us, ŏris, n. ("The thing fastened up"; hence) In collective force: *Cattle*, as tied up in stalls [akin to Sans. *paçu*, fr. root PAÇ, "to bind"].

pĕdĭtā-tus, tūs, m. [pĕdĭt(a)-o, "to go on foot"] ("A going on foot"; "that which goes on foot"; hence) *Foot-soldiers, infantry*.

pell-is, is, f. *A skin* or *hide* [akin to πέλλ-α, "a hide"].

pendo, pĕpendi *and* pendi. pensum, pendĕre, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to pend-eo, "to hang"] ("To cause to hang, to suspend"; hence) 1. *To weigh, weigh out*.—2. *To pay*;—see, also, pœna.

pĕn-ĭtus, adv. [root PEN, denoting "entering," *etc.*] ("From within") 1. *Far within, deeply*. —2. *Wholly, thoroughly, completely, entirely*.

pĕr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, through the midst of*.—2. *All over* or *along*.—3. *Through, by, by means of*.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; ăgo, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion through"; hence) *To carry through, complete, finish*.

perceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of percipio.

per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-căpĭo; fr. pĕr, denoting "completeness"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take wholly"; hence) Mentally: 1. *To learn, become acquainted with, acquire by learning*, etc.—2. *To notice, observe, perceive*.—Pass.: **per-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

perdiscendo, Gerund in do fr. perdisco.

per-disco, dĭdĭci, no sup., discĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, denoting "completeness"; disco, "to learn"] *To learn thoroughly.*

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead through"; hence, "to conduct *or* bring" a person to a place, *etc.*; hence) *To bring,* or *draw, over* by promises, *etc.*; *to induce;* ch. 12.

perduxĕram, pluperf. ind. of perdūco.

pĕr-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v.n. irreg. [pĕr, "through"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) *To perish, lose one's life, die.*

pĕrĕundus, a, um, Gerundive of pereo :—iis pereundum (supply esse), *that it must be perished by them,* i.e. *that they must perish* [§ 144, 1 and *a*]; ch. 43.

perfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perficio.

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-făcĭo; fr. per, "completely"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make completely"; hence) **1.** *To accomplish, execute, carry out.* — **2.** *To complete.* — Pass.: **per-fĭcĭor,** fectus sum, fĭci.

pĕrīcl-ĭtor, ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri, 1. v. dep. n. [pĕrīcl-um, "danger"] *To be exposed to danger* or *peril; to be imperilled* or *endangered;* ch. 34.

pĕrī-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [obsol. pĕrī-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) **1.** *A trial, experiment, attempt.* — **2.** *Danger, peril.*

pĕrĭi, perf. ind. of pereo.

per-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; luo, "*to* wash"] **1.** *To wash thoroughly.*—**2.** *Pass.* in reflexive force: ("To wash one's self thoroughly"; hence) *To bathe.*

permănĕo, mansi, mansum, mănēre, 2. v. n. [pĕr, "to the end"; mănĕo, "to stay"] *To stay to the end; to continue.*

permansi, permansisse, perf. ind. and inf. of permaneo.

permōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permŏvĕo.

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To influence, affect, move deeply.*—**2.** *To induce, persuade, prevail upon.* —Pass.: **per-mŏvĕor,** mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

per-pĕt-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) *Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted* [pĕr, "through"; root PET, akin to πετ-άννῡμι, "to extend"; and to păt-ĕo, "to lie open"].

per-quīro, quisīvi, quīsītum, quīrĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-quæro; fr. pĕr, denoting "completeness"; quæro, "to enquire after"] *To enquire diligently about* or *after.*

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. n. [per, "through"; rumpo, "to break"] *To break,* or *burst, through.*

per-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. [per, "thoroughly"; suadeo, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To convince, persuade, induce.*—**2.** With Acc. of neut. pron.: *To convince,* or *persuade,* a person *of* or *about* a thing; ch. 14.

per-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly.* — Pass.: **per-terrĕor,** terrĭtus sum, terrēri.

perterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of perterrĕo.—As Subst.: **perterrĭti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Men greatly terrified*; ch. 34.

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. n. [for per-tĕnĕo; fr. pĕr, "thoroughly"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To reach*, or *extend*, to a place.—**2.** *To belong*, *relate* or *have reference to*.

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [pĕr, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] **1.** *To disturb utterly*, *to throw into great confusion*.—**2.** *To discompose*, *embarrass*;—at ch. 37, perturbantur is the Historic present.—Pass.: **per-turbor**, turbātus sum, turbāri.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To reach* or *arrive*; *to come up*, etc.;—at ch. 40, with in and Acc.—**2.** Impers. Pass.: **perventum est**, (*it has been come by me*, i.e.) *I have arrived*; ch. 11.—**3.** Of property, *etc.*:—With ad: *To come*, or *descend*, *to*.

perventum est; see pervenio.

pes, **pĕd-is**, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot*, whether of persons, *etc.*, or as a measure [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. *pad*, fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pĕtendus, a, um, Gerundive of peto.

pĕtens, ntis, P. pres. of peto.

pĕtīērunt, for pĕtīverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of peto.

petīstis, for petivistis, 2. pers. plur. perf. ind. of peto.

pĕt-o, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) **1.** *To seek*.—**2.** *To ask*, *beg*, *solicit*, *entreat* [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].

phălanx, ngis, f. *A phalanx* [φάλαγξ].

pī-lum, li, n. ("The grinding, *or* pounding, thing"; hence, "a pestle" of a mortar; hence) *A heavy javelin* used by the Roman infantry [akin to Sans. root PISH, "to grind *or* pound"].

pīl-us, i, m. [pīl-um; see pilum] ("The one having *pilum*"; hence) The division of the *Triarii* in the Roman army —(so, either alone or in connection with primus):—primum pilum ducere, *to lead the Triarii*, i.e. to be the primipilus or chief centurion of the Triarii.

plăcĭd-e, adv. [plăcĭd-us, "calm"] ("After the manner of the *placidus*"; hence) *Calmly*, *composedly*.

plāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to plăc-ĕo, "to please"] *To appease*, *pacify*, *render placable*.—Pass.: **plāc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

plān-e, adv. [plān-us, "level, flat"; hence, "plain, clear"] ("After the manner of the *planus*"; hence) *Plainly*, *clearly*, *evidently*.

plēbes, is; see plebs.

plēb-s (-es), is, f. *The multitude* or *mass*; *the populace* [akin to Gr. πλῆθ-ος, "a multitude"].

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plērusque, "the greater part of"] *For the most part*, *generally*.

plērus-que, plēră-que, plērum-que, adj. [a strengthened form of plerus, "very many"] Rare in Sing.: *The larger*, or *greater*, *part of*.—As Subst. m.: **plerique**: **a.** *Very many persons*.—**b.** *Most persons*, *the most*.

plū-rĭmus, rĭma, rĭmum, sup. adj. [PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; (i) connecting vowel; sĭmus, superl. suffix :=ple-i-sĭmus; changed as follows: plei-sĭmus, plī-sĭmus, ploi-sĭmus, ploi-rĭmus, plū-rĭmus] ("Most, *or* very,

full"; hence) 1. Sing.: *Very much.*—2. Plur: a. *Very many, most numerous.*—b. *The most* of a number *or* kind, *etc.*;—at ch. 28, followed by ex.

plūs, plūris (Plur. **plūres**, plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) 1. *More.*—2. Plur.: *Several.*—As Subst.: **plūres**, ĭum, m. plur. *Several persons, several.*

pō-cŭlum, cŭli, n. ("That which serves for drinking"; hence) *A cup, goblet* [akin to Gr. πό-ω (=πίνω), Sans. root PÂ, "to drink"].

pœna, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) *Compensation, expiation, satisfaction:* — pœnas dăre, pendĕre, persolvĕre, *etc.*, (to *give*, or *pay, satisfaction*, i.e.) *to undergo punishment, pay the penalty*, etc.; ch. 9 [ποινή, akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

pol-lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus sum, lĭcēri, 2. v. dep. [for pot-lĭc-ĕor; fr. inseparable prefix pŏt, "much"; lĭcĕor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much *or* largely"; hence) *To hold forth*, or *promise*, a thing.

pollĭcĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [pollicit(a)-or, "to promise"] *A promising, a promise.*

Pompēĭus, ĭi, m. *Pompeius*; a Roman name.—At ch. 1, Cneius Pompeius, surnamed Magnus, the Roman Trimvir.

pond-us, ĕris, n. [for pend-us; fr. pend-o, "to weigh"] ("A weighing thing"; hence) *A weight.*

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posĭno (*i.e.* po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sĭno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place, set.*—2. *To deposit*, etc.—3. Of a camp: *To pitch.*—4. Of soldiers, *etc.*: *To set, station*, etc.—5. *To appoint, assign.*—Pass.: **pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

pon-s, tis, m. ("A road," as "that which serves for going" over water, *etc.*; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. *pathin* for *panthan*, "a road"; fr. root PATH (=PAD), "to go"].

pŏ-pŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-ύς ("many"), reduplicated].

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) *A gate* of a camp, *etc.* [probably from root PER *or* POR, found in περ-άω, "to pass through"; πόρ-ος, "a way"].

pŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pono. — As Subst.: **pŏsĭta**, ōrum, n. plur. *Things deposited*, i.e. at ch. 17 in the unconsecrated places of the Gauls.

posses-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for possed-sĭo; fr. possĭdĕo, "to possess," through true root POSSED] ("A possessing"; hence) *A possession.*

pos-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sĕdĕo; fr. pŏt (inseparable prefix), "much"; sĕdĕo, "to sit"] ("To sit much" in a place, *etc.*; hence) 1. *To have and hold; to be master of; to own* or *possess.*—2. *To take*, or *hold, possession of.*

possum, pŏtŭi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pŏt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be able*, or *powerful; to have power* to do, *etc.*, something; (*I, you, he*, etc.) *can*, etc.—2. *To be possible.*—3. *To avail.*

post, adv. *and* prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne ("behind") est, "it is"] 1. Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards, after, later*, etc.—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. Of place:

After, behind.—**b.** Of time: *After, subsequent to.*—**c.** Of degree or estimation: *After, in a lower degree than*, etc.

post-ĕa, adv. [probably for post-eam; *i.e.* post, "after"; ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this* or *that; afterwards.* — In combination with quam, or as one word posteaquam: *After that.*

postĕā-quam; see postea.

post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [post] *Coming after, following, next;*—at ch. 7, postero die is the Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [post, "after"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put after"; hence) *To deem of less consequence, to regard as of inferior importance.*

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), conj. [post, "after"; quam, "that"] *After that, when, as soon as.*

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco] *To ask, demand, request, require, desire;*—at ch. 34, without nearer Object.

pŏtens, ntis, (part. pres. of possum; but found only as) adj. *Mighty, powerful, strong, potent*, etc. ☞ Comp.: pŏtentĭor; Sup.: potent-issĭmus.

pŏtent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [id.] ("A being *potens*"; hence) **1.** *Might, force.*—**2.** *Authority, sway, power.*

pŏtentĭor, us; see potens.—As Subst.: **pŏtentĭor**, ōris, m. *A more powerful person.*

pŏtentissĭmus, a, um; see potens. — As Subst.: **pŏtentissĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The most powerful* persons.

pŏtest, 3. pers. sing. pres. ind. of possum.

pŏtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pŏtent-tas; fr. pŏtens, pŏtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the *potens*"; hence) **1.** *Power.*—**2.** *Power, permission*, to do something:—facere potestatem, (*to make power*, etc.; i.e.) *to give permission* or *leave.*

pŏt-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [pŏt-is, "powerful"] ("To become powerful over"; hence) *To become master of; to obtain, get possession of;* sometimes with Gen. [§ 133];—at chapters 6, 35, with Abl. [§ 119, *a*, (1)].

pŏtĭ-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neuter of poti-or, "preferable"] *Preferably, rather, more;*—potius quam, *rather than.*

præ-bĕo, bŭi, bĭtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted fr. præ-hăbĕo; fr. præ, "before"; hăbĕo, "to have *or* hold"] ("To hold forth *or* offer"; hence) *To show, exhibit, present.*

præcep-tum, ti, n. [for præcap-tum, fr. præcĭpĭo, "to instruct," through true root PRÆCAP] *Instruction, injunction.*

præ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [for præ-căpĭo; fr. præ, "beforehand"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take beforehand"; "to give rules, *or* precepts, about" a thing; hence) **1.** *To enjoin, direct, order, bid, command.* — **2.** Impers. Pass.: Præceptum erat, *It had been enjoined* or *commanded.* — Pass.: **præ-cipior**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

præcĭpŭ-e, adv. [præcipu-us, "especial"] *Especially.*

præ-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [præ, "before"; curro, "to run"] ("To run before"; hence) Of cavalry: *To hasten forwards.*

præda, æ, f. *Booty, spoil, plunder.*

præ-dĭco, dĭcāvi, dĭcātum, dĭcāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "publicly"; dĭco, "to proclaim"] *To proclaim publicly; to declare, affirm.*

præ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭc-

ĕre, 3. v. a. [for præ-făcĭo, fr. præ, "before"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make before"; hence) *To set*, or *place, over; to appoint to the command of.*

præmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præmitto.

præ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre. 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; mitto, "to send"] *To send before* or *forwards; to send in advance.* —Pass.: **præ-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

præ-m-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for præ-ĕm-ĭum; fr. præ, "before"; ĕm-o, "to take"] ("A taking before *or* above" others; hence, "profit, advantage"; hence) *Reward, recompense.*

præ-occŭpo, occŭpāvi, occŭpātum, occupāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "before" in time; occupo, "to take possession of"] *To take possession of beforehand; to preoccupy.*

præ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put before"; hence) *To set over* as commander, *etc.*—Pass.: **præ-pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

præpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præpono.

prærup-tus, ta, tum, adj. [præru(m)p-o, "to break off in front"] ("Broken off in front", hence) Of a mountain: *Abrupt, precipitous, steep*, etc.

præsent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [præsens, præsent-is, "present"] *A being present, presence.* — Phrase: In præsentiā, *For the present, at present;* ch. 43.

præ-ser-tim, adv. [præ, "before"; sĕr-o, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [præsĭdĕo, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) 1. *Protection, defence.*—2. *A protecting force, garrison, etc.*—3. *Help, aid, assistance,* of any kind. —4. *An escort, guard.*

præstiti, perf. ind. of præsto.

præ-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, stāre, 1. v. n. *and* a. [præ, "before"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand before *or* in front"; hence) 1. Neut.: With Dat.: *To be superior to; to surpass, excel.*—2. Act.: a. *To give, supply, furnish.*—b. *To exhibit, display,* a quality, *etc.*

præ-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [præ, "before"; sum, "to be"] ("To be before" a thing *or* person; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4); § 107, *b*]: 1. *To be set over; to have the charge,* or *command, of.* —2. With Dat. [§ 106, (4); or § 107, *b*]: a. *To have the management* or *direction of.*—b. *To be at the head of, to preside over.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, "before"; demonstrative suffix ter] 1. *Past, beyond.*—2. *Besides, in addition to.*—3. *Except.* —4. *Against, contrary to.*

præter-ĕā, adv. [for præter-eam; fr. præter, "beyond"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, prĕmĕre, 3. v. a. ("To press *or* squeeze"; hence) 1. In war, *etc.*: *To press hard* or *close.*—2. *To vex, harass, oppress, beset* with difficulties, *etc.* —Pass.: **prĕmor**, pressus sum, prĕmi.

prex, prĕc-is (Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.), f. [for prec-s; fr. prĕc-or, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) *A prayer.*

prīm-o, **prīm-um**, adv. [prīm-us, "first"] *At first, in the first place:*—quam primum, *as soon as possible.*

prīm-um; see prīmo.

prī-mus, mus, mum, sup. adj.

[for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before", with superlative suffix mus] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) 1. *First, the first.*—2. Of time: ("First, earliest"; hence) *When a thing is first* or *earliest; i. e. the first part, commencement, beginning,* etc., *of* a thing:—primā luce, *at day-break* or *dawn;* ch. 7.—3. In order, rank, *etc.*: *The first, principal,* etc.: Phrase: In primis, *Principally, especially.*

1. **prin-cep-s,** cĭp-is, adj. [for prim-cap-s; fr. prim-us, "first"; cap-io, "to take"] ("Taking the first" place *or* "taken first"; hence) 1. *First,* whether in order *or* time.—2. Of rank, *etc.*: *The first, principal, chief.*—As Subst.: **princeps,** ĭpis, m.: a. *A chieftain.*—b. *A chief person, leading man.*

2. **princeps,** ĭpis; see 1. princeps.

princĭp-ātus, ātūs, m. [princeps, princĭp-is, "chief"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *princeps*"; hence) 1. *The first* or *chief place; the pre-eminence.*—2. *Chief authority, chieftainship, the chief* or *first rank.*

prĭus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prĭor, "before"] *Before, sooner*:—prius quam (or, as one word, priusquam), *sooner than, before that.*

priusquam; see prius.

prīvā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [prīv(a)-o, "to make *privus*," i.e. "single"] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, *or* belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private.*

prō, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before, in front of.*—2. *For, in behalf of, in favour of.*—3. *For, in the place of, instead of;* esp. in connection with the title of any officer to denote his substitute, etc.; *e.g.* pro consule, ch. 1.—4. *In proportion to, in comparison with.*—5. *In accordance with, conformably to*—6. *As, just as, for.*

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v a. [prŏb-us, "good"] ("To esteem as *probus*"; hence) *To approve of,* etc.

pro-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forward"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go forwards, advance.*

prŏcessĕram, pluperf. ind of procedo.

prŏcesserim, perf. subj. of procedo.

prō-consul, consŭlis, m. [pro, "for, in the place of"; consul, "a consul"] ("One in the place of a consul") *A proconsul;* one who at the end of his consulship at Rome was appointed governor of a province, or commander of an army.

prŏcŭbŭĕram, pluperf. ind. of procumbo.

prŏcul, adv. [procello, "to drive forwards," through root PROCUL] ("Driven forwards" hence) *At a distance, far off.*

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. v. n. [prō, "forwards"; obsol. cumbo, "to lie down"] ("To lie down forwards"; hence) 1. *To lean or incline forwards; to lie down.*—2. Of corn in the fields: *To lodge; to be laid* or *beaten down.*

prō-cūro, cūrāvi, curātum, cūrāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "for"; cūro, "to take care"] ("To take care for *or* of"; hence) *To take charge of, manage, conduct,* etc.

pro-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forwards"; curro, "to run"] *To run forwards, advance with a run* or *rapidly.*

prōdendus, a, um, Gerundive of prodo.

prō-d-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [pro, "forth *or* forwards"; d, epenthetic; eo, "to go"] *To*

go, or *come, forth*, or *forwards; to advance.*

prŏd-ĭtor, ĭtoris, m. [prŏd-o, "to betray"] *A betrayer traitor.*

prōdĭtus, a, um, P perf., pass. of prodo;—at ch. 18, supply esse with proditum.

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dere, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth *or* forwards"; do, "to put"] ("To put forth"; hence) 1. *To hand down, transmit.*—2. *To disclose, make known*, etc.—Pass.: **prō-dor**, dĭtus sum, di.

prœlĭum, ĭi, n. *A battle, engagement:*—prœlium committere, *to engage in battle;* ch. 8.

prŏfec-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for prŏfac-tĭo; fr. prŏfĭciscor, "to set out," through true root PROFAC] *A setting out, departure.*

prŏfectus, a, um, P. perf. of prŏfĭciscor; supply esse with profectum at chapters 33, 35; and with profectos, at ch. 40.

prō-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for prō-făcĭo; fr. pro, "forward"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make a thing to go forward *or* in advance"; hence) *To effect, bring about, accomplish.*—Pass.: **prōfĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

prŏ-fic-ĭscor, fectus sum, fĭcisci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards"; făc-ĭo, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to go forwards"; hence) *To set out, go, proceed*, etc.;—at ch. 12, with Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].

prō-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fĭtēri, 2. v. dep. [for prō-fătĕor; fr. pro, "openly"; fătĕor, "to own"] ("To own openly"; hence) *To give in one's name* for any purpose.

prŏ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] *To flee forth, run away, escape.*

prō-gnā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [pro, "forth"; gna-scor, "to be born"] ("Born forth"; hence) *Sprung, descended;*—at ch. 18, supply esse with prognatos.

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth *or* forward"; gradior, "to step *or* go"] *To step, or go, forth* or *forward; to advance, proceed.*

prŏgressus, a, um, P. perf of prŏgrĕdĭor;—at ch. 36, supply esse with progressum.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for prŏ-hăbĕo; fr. prŏ, "before"; hăbĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold before one *or* in front"; hence) 1. *To hold* or *keep back, hinder, restrain, prevent*, etc.—2. *To keep, preserve, defend, protect.*—3. *To forbid, prohibit.*—Pass.: **prŏ-hĭbĕor**, hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

prŏhĭbĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of prohibeo.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prohibeo.

promiscŭ-e, adv. [promiscu-us, "mixed together, promiscuous"] ("After the manner of the *promiscuus*"; hence) *Promiscuously, in common.*

prōnuntĭātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pronuntio.

prō-nuntĭo, nuntĭāvi, nuntĭātum, nuntĭāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "openly"; nuntĭo, "to announce"] ("To announce openly"; hence) 1. *To make known, declare;*—at ch. 37, followed by objective clause.—2. *To speak* anything *in public; to announce*, etc.—Pass.: **pro-nuntĭor**, nuntĭātus sum, nuntĭāri.

prŏpe, adv. *and* prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propis, "near"] 1. Adv.: *near.*—Comp.: prŏp-ĭus, *Nearer.*—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Near.* ☞ (for no. 1.) Comp.: prop-ius; (Sup.: proxime = prop-sime).

prŏpinqu-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [propinqu-us, "near"] ("The state

or quality of the *propinquus*"; hence) *Neighbourhood, vicinity, proximity*;—at ch. 30, in plur.

1. **prŏp-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [for prŏp-hinc-us; fr. prŏp-e; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, *or* not far, from this place"; hence) **1.** *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (1)]; see ch. 5. —**2.** Of relationship: *Near, related, kindred*:—As Subst.: **a. prŏpinquus**, i, m. *A relation, relative, kinsman*.—b. **prŏpinqua**, æ, f. *A female relation*, etc.

2. **prŏpinquus**, i; see 1. propinquus, no. 2. a.

prŏpĭus; see prope.

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "before *or* forth"; pōno, "to put"] **1.** ("To put, *or* set, before" one; hence) *To mention, state, declare*. —**2.** ("To put forth"; hence) Of statement, *etc.*: *To set forth, point out*.

prŏprĭus, a, um, adj. *Not in common with others, one's own*, i.e. *his, her, its own*.

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. prŏp-is, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account*, or *by reason, of; because of*.

prōpul-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [propello, "to drive forwards," through true root PROPUL] ("To drive thoroughly forwards"; hence) *To repel, drive back, ward off*.

prō-sum, fŭi, deesse, v. n. [prō, "for"; sum, "to be"] ("To be for, *or* in behalf of," a person, *etc.*; hence) With Dat. [§ 106; *or* § 107, *b*]: *To benefit, to be beneficial to*.

prō-tĭnus, adv. [for pro-tenus; fr. prō, "before"; tĕnus, "up to *or* as far as"] ("Up to, *or* as far as, that which is before"; hence) *Right on* or *forwards; continuously, uninterruptedly*, etc.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, visum, vĭdēre, 2. v. a. [pro, "beforehand"; vĭdĕo, "to see"] ("To see beforehand"; hence) **1.** *To foresee*.—**2.** *To see to* or *look after; to prepare* or *provide for*. — Pass.: **prō-vĭdĕor**, visus sum, vĭdēri.

Prōvincĭa, æ, f. ("A province"; hence, as applied to Gaul) *The* Roman *Province* of Gaul; called in later times Gallia Braccata, and Gallia Narbōnensis.

prōvīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōvĭdĕo.

proxĭm-e, sup. adv. [proxĭm-us] **1.** *Nearest, very near*.—**2.** *Very recently, shortly before*.

proxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. [=proc-sĭmus, for prop-sĭmus; fr. obsol. prŏp-is, "near"; superlative suffix simus] **1.** Locally: *Nearest, next; very near* or *close*;—at ch. 31, with Acc.;—at ch. 35, with Dat.;—at ch. 2, supply Germanis with proximis. —As Subst.: **proxĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The nearest persons, those close at hand*.—**2.** Of time: *The next*, whether before or after; *the following; the last*.

public-e, adv. [public-us, "public"] *Publicly; on behalf of the state*.

publ-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pŏpŭl-icus; fr. popul-us, "the people"] *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private"): —in publico, *publicly*; ch. 18.

Publĭus, ĭi, m. *Publius*; a Roman name.

pŭĕr-īlis, īle, adj. [puer, "a boy"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a boy; boyish*: — puerili ætate, Abl. of quality [§ 115]; ch. 18.

pug-na, næ, f. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, "to puncture

or stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight* hand to hand; *a battle, engagement.*

pugnandi, Gerund in di fr. pugno.

pugnans, ntis, P. pres. of pugno:—his pugnantibus, Abl. abs. [§ 125]; ch. 30.

pugnātum est; see pugno.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] *To fight.*

purgandus, a, um, Gerundive of purgo.

pur-go, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us, "clean"] ("To clean *or* cleanse"; hence) *To clear,* or *free,* from a fault, *etc.*; *to exculpate.*—Pass.: **pur-gor,** gātus sum, gāri.

pŭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pŭt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean *or* clear"; hence, "to clear up, *or* settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, suppose.*

quæque=quæ que, chapters 10, 20.

quæro, quæsīvi *or* quæsĭi, quæsītum, quærĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To seek.*—**2.** *To ask, enquire.*

quæs-tio, tiōnis, f. [quær-o, "to seek"; hence, "to examine, *or* enquire into, judicially," through root QUÆS] *A judicial investigation* or *examination; a public enquiry.*

quæstor, tōris, m. [quæro, through root QUÆS] ("A seeker") *A quæstor;* a Roman magistrate.

quæs-tus, tūs, m. [quæro, "to gain"; id.] ("A gaining"; hence) *Gain, profit, advantage;*—at ch. 17, in plur.

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] **1.** *In what manner, as, how, how much, as much as.*—Particular uses: **a.** After Comp. words: *Than;* see prius.—**b.** With Superl.: *As much* (or *little*) *as possible.*—**c.** With Pos.: In intensive force: *Very, in a high degree:*—quam late, *very widely,* ch. 26.—**2.** After designations of time: *That.*

quant-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of quant-us, "as much as"] *As much as, as far as.*

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj.: **1.** *How great.*—**2.** *As great as.*—**3.** *As much as;* in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131]; ch. 22 [akin to Sans. *ka-s,* "who"].

quătŭor, num, adj. indecl *Four* [akin to τέσσαρ-ες, τέτταρ-ες; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chatvar*)].

que, enclitic conj. *And:*—que ... que, *both ... and* [akin to τέ].

quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To complain.*—**2.** *To complain of* [root QUES or QUER, akin to Sans. root ÇVAS, "to sigh"].

questus, a, um, P. perf. of quĕror.

qui, quæ, quod, pron.: **1.** Relative: **a.** *Who, which, what, that;*—at ch. 4, quorum is dependent on fide.—**b.** At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. and demonstr. pron.: *And this,* etc.—**c.** With Subj.: (a) To point out a purpose, *etc.*: *For the purpose of; that; in order to* or *that; to.*—(b) In a restrictive force: *As far as.*—**d.** With ellipse of demonstrative pron.: *He,* or *she, who; that which;*—ch. 23, qui (sequi)=ii, qui.—**e.** Quo, abl. sing. neut. with comparatives: *By how much: ...* quo ... hoc (*or* eo), *by how much ... by so much; the ... the.*—**f.** For idem qui, see idem.—**2.** Interrogative: In indirect clauses: *What, what sort of.*—**3.** Indefinite: *Any.*—As Subst.: *Any one, any body.*

quibuscum = cum quibus; see cum.

quicquid; see quisquis.

quī-cumque, quæ-cumque,

quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui ; suffix cumque] *Whoever, whatever ; whosoever, whatsoever.*

1. **quid** ; see 1. and 2. quis.

2. **quid**, adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. quis] *For what purpose*, etc.; *wherefore, why.*

quī-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam (and as Subst. quiddam), pron. indef. [qui, indefinite ; suffix dam] *Particular, certain ; some* indefinite person *or* thing. —As Subst.: **a.** Masc.: (a) Sing.: *A certain person.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons* or *other; some.*—**b.** Neut.: (a) Sing.: *A certain thing.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain things.*

quĭdem, adv.: **1.** *Indeed*:—si quidem, *if indeed*;—ne quĭdem, *not even.*—**2.** *At least, certainly, forsooth.*

quĭ-es, ētis, f. ("A lying down"; hence) *Rest, repose, sleep* [akin to Sans. root çī, "to lie down; to sleep"; also to Gr. κεῖμαι, "to lie down"].

quī-n, conj. [for qui-ne; fr. quī, abl. of relative pron. qui, "who, which"; ne=non] ("By which not") With Subj. [§ 152, I, (2)] **1.** *That not, but that.*—**2.** After words expressing doubt or ignorance: *That; not that, but that.*

quin-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for quinqu-decem; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; decem, "ten"] *Fifteen.*

quin-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for quinqu-cent-i; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; centum, "a hundred"] *Five hundred.*

quinque, num adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. πέντε, Sans. *panchan*].

1. **quin-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj. [for quinqu-tus; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] ("Provided with five"; hence) *Fifth*;—at ch. 38, diem quintum is the Acc. of duration of time [§ 102, (1)].

2. **Quintus**, i, m. [quintus, "fifth"] *Quintus*; a Roman name.

quīque=qui que.

1. **quis**, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: **1.** In direct questions: *What?* i.e. *what sort of* a person *or* thing.—**2.** In indirect clauses: *Who* or *what;* i.e. *what person* or *thing.*—As Subst.: **a. quis**, *What person, who.*—**b.** n. **quid**, *What thing, what* [τίς].

2. **quis**, quid, pron. indef. *Anyone, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something*: — ne quis, *that no one* [τις].

quis-pĭam, quæ-pĭam, quod-pĭam, pron. indef. [qui (indef.), "any"; (s) epenthetic; indef. suffix piam] *Any.*—As Subst. m.: *Anyone.*

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quicquam *or* quid-quam, pron. indef. [quis, "any one"; suffix quam] *Any, any whatever.*—As Subst.: **a.** Masc.: *Any one, any body*:—nec quisquam, *and that no one* or *nobody.*—**b.** Neut.: *Anything.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix que] **1.** *Each, every, any.*—As Subst. m.: *Each one, each.*—**2.** With Superlatives to express universality: *Every most . . ., all the most . . .*

1. **quo**, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) **1.** *Whither, where.*—**2.** *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

2. **quo**; see qui, no. 1. e.

3. **quo**, masc. and neut. abl sing.: **a.** Of qui.—**b.** Of quis.

quŏd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] **1.** *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—**2.** *That.*—**3.** *If so be that, as respects that, with respect to.*—**4.** With other conjunctions *But*:—quod si, *but if*

quŏn-ĭam, adv. [for quomjam; fr. quom=quum, "since"; jam, "now"] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Since now, seeing then, because, whereas.*

quŏque, conj. *Also, too*:—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quŏt-annis, adv. (also, as two words, quot annis) [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus, "a year," as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly.*

quŏt-ī-dĭe, adv. [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every"; (ī) connecting vowel; dĭe, abl. of dies, "day"] *On each* or *every day; daily.*

quum (old form **quom**), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui, "who"] **1.** Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When*:—quum . . . tum, *while . . . so too; both . . . and.*—**2.** Causal Conj.: ("To the end that *or* which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (3)].

răd-ix, īcis, f. ("The increasing, *or* growing, thing"; hence) **1.** Of a tree: *The root.*—**2.** Mostly plur.: *The lower part* of a thing; *the foot, bottom,* etc., of a mountain, *etc.*; ch. 38 [akin to ῥίζα=ῥίδ-σα; also to Sans. root VṚIDH, "to increase *or* grow"].

rā-mus, mi, m. [akin to radix; see radix] *A branch, bough.*

răp-īna, īnæ, f. [rap-io, "to plunder"] *Plunder, pillage, rapine.*

ră-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [rĕor, "to reckon," through root RA] ("A reckoning"; hence) **1.** *A calculation, estimate.* — **2.** *Account, reckoning.* — **3.** *Mode, method*; ch. 9, *etc.*—**4.** *Plan, design,* etc. —**5.** *A business matter, transaction, business.*

***rătis**, is, fem. A raft, float.*

Raurăci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Rauraci*; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Basle.

rĕcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rĕcēpissem, pluperf. subj. of recipio.

1. **rĕceptus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of recipio.

2. **rĕcep-tus**, tūs, m. [for re-cap-tus; fr. recipio, in force of "to retire or retreat," through true root RECAP] Of soldiers: *A retiring; retreat.*

rĕcĭpĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of recipio.

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for re-căpĭo; fr. rĕ, căpĭo, "to take"] **1.** [re, "back"] **a.** *To take,* or *get, back; to recover,* etc.—**b.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: (a) *To draw back* or *withdraw.*—(b) *To betake one's self.* — **2.** [rĕ, "without force"]: **a.** *To receive.*—**b.** *To admit.*—Pass.: **rĕ-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

rĕclinātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reclino.

rĕ-clīno, clīnāvi, clīnātum, clīnāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; clino (found only in compound words), "to lean"] ("To lean back *or* backwards"; hence) Pass. in reflexive force: *To lean,* or *bend, one's self back; to lean back, recline, rest.*

reddĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reddo.

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [red (=rĕ with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] **1.** *To give back, return, restore.*—**2.** Of justice: *To administer, dispense,* etc.—Pass.: **reddor**, dĭtus sum, di.

rĕdemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of redimo.

rĕd-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [red (see reddo), "back"

eo, "to go"] *To go* or *come back*; *to return*.

rĕdĭĕram, pluperf. ind. of redeo.

redîsse, for rediisse, perf. inf. of redeo.

rĕdĭ-tus, tūs, m. [rĕdĕo, "to return," through true root REDI] *A returning, return.*

rĕ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead*, or *conduct*, *back*.—Pass.: **rĕ-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

rĕductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reduco.

rĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rĕ, "back"; fĕro; see fĕro] 1. *To bring*, or *carry*, *back*:—pedem referre, (*to carry the foot back*; i.e.) *to retire, retreat.*—2. *To bring back word.* — 3. *To give back, return, repay.*—4. *To mention, report*, etc. —Pass.: **rĕ-fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

Rēgīnus, i, m. *Reginus* (*Caius Antistius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.

rĕg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [rĕg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence) 1. *A direction, line.*—2. *A tract, territory, region*; at ch. 13, quæ refers to preceding finibus, but is in the gender of following regio [§ 159].

reg-num, ni, n. [rĕgo, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Sovereignty, supreme power.*—2. *A kingdom.*

rĕgo, rexi, rectum, rĕgĕre, 3. v. a. *To rule, control, direct, regulate*, etc.

rĕlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of refero.

rĕlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕlinquo.

rĕlĭgĭo, ōnis, f.: 1. *Religion.* —2. Plur.: a. *Religious matters*, etc.—b. *Religious awe*, etc.

rĕ-linquo, liqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] 1. *To leave behind* in a place.—2. Pass.: *To be left, remain.*—Pass.: **rĕ-linquor**, lictus sum, linqui.

rĕlĭqu-us, a, um, adj. [rĕlinquo, through true root RELIQU] 1. *That is left* or *remains, remaining.*—2. *The remaining part*, or *rest, of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined;—at ch. 13, supply Druidibus with reliquis.—3. *The rest, the remaining, the other.*—As Subst.: **rĕlĭqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, no sup., mănēre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; mănĕo, "to remain"] *To remain* or *stay behind.*

Rēmi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Remi*; a people of Gaul, whose country was situate in the neighbourhood of the modern Rheims

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; mitto, "to send"] 1. *To send back.*— 2. *To give up, surrender.*—3. *To slacken, relax, abate.* — Pass.: **rĕ-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

rĕpent-e, adv. [rĕpens, repent-is, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

repent-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [rĕpens, repent-is, "sudden"] ("Pertaining to the *repens*"; hence) *Sudden, unexpected.*

rĕ-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, pĕrīre, 4. v. a. [for rĕ-părĭo; fr. re, "again"; părĭo, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) 1. *To find* or *meet with.*—2. *To find out, discover.*—3. *To devise, invent*, etc. — Pass.: **rĕ-pĕrĭor**, pertus sum, periri.

rĕpertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕpĕrĭo.

rĕ-quīro, quisīvi *or* quisĭi, quisītum, quīrĕre, 3. v. a. [for re-quæro; fr. re, "again"; quæro, "to seek"] ("To seek

again"; hence) *To require, demand.*

res, rĕi, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) **1.** *A thing, matter, affair.*—**2.** With *or* without publica: *The state, commonwealth* [akin to ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, "to speak"].

rescĭdi, perf. ind. of rescindo.

rē-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "away"; scindo, "to cut"] *To cut away*, or *to pieces; to break up* a bridge. —Pass.: **rē-scindor**, scissus sum, scindi.

respon-sum, si, n. [for respond-sum; fr. respond-ĕo, "to answer"] *An answer, reply, response.*

res-publĭca, rĕi-publĭcæ, f. [res; publica (fem. of publĭcus), "public"] *The commonwealth, state.*

rē-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for re-statuo; fr. re, "again"; statuo, "to set up"] **1.** *To set up again, to replace.* —**2.** *To restore, re-establish.*—Pass.: **rē-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

restĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of restituo.

rĕversūrus, a, um, P. fut. of revertor;—at ch. 33, supply esse with reversurum.

rĕversus, a, um, P. perf. of revertor.

rĕvertērunt; see revertor.

rĕ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [rĕ, "back"; vertor, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return.*—N.B. In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives were commonly taken from a form **re-verto**. The present tenses of **reverto** are critically certain in only two passages in two old authors.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. reg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

rhēda, æ, f. *A four-wheeled chariot* or *carriage* [Gallic word].

Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.

rīpa, æ, f. *A bank* of a river *or* stream.

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To ask a question of, ask, interrogate:*—milites sacramento interrogare, (*to interrogate soldiers* (*together*) *with the oath*, i.e.) *to administer the* (*military*) *oath to soldiers.* The expression arose from its being the custom to ask the soldiers, in the first place, whether or not they were willing to serve, and then to administer the customary oath.

(**Rōma**, æ, f. *Rome;* a city of central Italy, the capital of the ancient Roman empire, and of the modern kingdom of Italy.—Hence) **Rōm-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Rome; Roman.*—As Subst.: **Rōmāni**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Romans* [usually considered akin to ῥώμη, "strength"].

Rōmāni, ōrum; **Rōmānus**, a, um; see Roma.

rūmor, ōris, m. *Report, common talk, rumour.*

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. rĕversus, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh.*

Sabis, is, m. *The Sabis* (now *the Sambre*); a river of Gallia Belgica.

săcrā-mentum, menti, n. [sacr(a)-o, "to consecrate"] ("The consecrating thing"; hence) **1.** *An oath.*—**2.** *A military oath* of allegiance.

săcrĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [sacrifĭc-o, "to sacrifice"] *A sacrifice.*

sæp-e, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. sæp-is, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes.*—Particular adverbial expression: sæpĕnŭmĕro (=sæpe; nŭmĕro, abl. of numerus, "number") *Oftentimes, frequently, over and over again.* ☞ Comp.: sæp-ĭus; (Sup.: sæp-issĭme).

sæpĕnŭmĕro; see sæpe.

sæpĭus, comp. adv.; see sæpe.

saltus, ūs, m. *A forest-pasture, woodland, forest* [akin to ἄλσος, "a grove"].

sălū-s, tis, f. [for salv-ts; fr. salv-ĕo, "to be well or in good health"] ("A being well," *etc.*; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety, preservation.*

sancĭo, sanxi, sanctum, sancīre, 4. v. a. ("To render sacred"; hence) *To enact, decree, ordain,* etc.—Pass.: **sancĭor**, sanctus sum, sancīri [SANC, a strengthened form of root SAC (whence sac-er, "sacred"), akin to Gr. ἅγ-ιος, "holy"; Sans. root YAJ, "to worship (the deities) by sacrifices"].

sanctus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of sancio;—for sanctum habent, ch. 20, see habeo.—2. Pa.: *Sacred, holy, hallowed.*

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, sarcīre, 4. v. a. ("To patch"; hence) *To repair, restore.*

sătisfac-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. (sătisfac-ĭo, "to satisfy"] *Satisfaction, amends, apology,* made to a person offended.

scĕlĕrā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sceler(a)-o, "to pollute by guilt"] ("Polluted by guilt"; hence) *Wicked, guilty.*—As Subst.: **scĕlĕrātus**, i, m. *A wicked person,* etc.

scĭo, scīvi or scĭi, scitum, scīre, 4. v. a. *To know.*

se (reduplicated **sese**), acc. and abl. of pron. sui.

sec-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for sequ-tor (dissyll.); fr. sĕqu-or, "to follow"] *To follow after, chase,* or *pursue, eagerly* or *continuously.*

sēcum=cum se; see cum.

sĕc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sĕqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) 1. *Second.*—2. *Favourable, successful, fortunate.* ☞ Comp.: sĕcund-ĭor; (Sup. secund-issĭmus).

sed, conj. [same word as sed =sine, "without"] *But.*

sēd-es, is, f. [sĕd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence) *A dwelling-place, abode.*—Plur.: *A settlement* as comprising the abodes of several persons.

sĕ-ges, gĕtis, f. [sĕ-ro, "to sow"] ("The sown thing"; hence) 1. *A corn-field.*—2. *A corn-crop.*

Segni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Segni;* a people of Gallia Belgica.

sem-per, adv. *Ever, always, at all times* [akin to Sans. *sam-a,* in force of "all"].

sĕn-ātus, ātus, m. [senex, sĕn-is, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate;* i. e. *the council,* or *assembly, of elders;*—at ch. 12 and elsewhere, of *the* Roman *Senate.*

Senŏnes, um, m. plur. *The Senones*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was Agendicum (now Sens).

sentent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for sentient-ĭa; fr. sentiens, sentĭent-is, "thinking"] ("A thinking or way of thinking"; hence) 1. *An opinion.*—2. *A sentence.*

sept-ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, num. ord. adj. [sept-em] *Seventh.*

Sēquăni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Sequani;* a people of Gaul.—

Sing.: **Sēquănus**, i, m. *One of the Sequani; a Sequanian* or *Sequan.*—**2.** *The country*, or *territory, of the Sequani.*

Sequanus, i; see Sequani.

sĕqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To follow.*—**2.** *To follow in pursuit of, pursue* [akin to Gr. ἕπ-ομαι, Sans. root SACH].

sĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of sĕquor.

ser-mo, mōnis, m. [commonly referred to sĕr-o, "to connect"] ("The connected thing"; hence) *Talk, conversation, discourse.*

servātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of servo;—at ch. 36, supply esse with servaturum.

serv-īlis, īle, adj. [serv-us, "a slave"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a slave*:—in servilem modum, *after the manner of slaves*, i.e. at ch. 19, by torture.

serv-ĭtus, ĭtūtis, f. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *servus*"; hence) *Slavery, bondage, servitude, serfdom.*

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **1.** *To save, preserve*, etc.—**2.** *To keep, lay up*, etc.—**3.** Of a promise, *etc.*: *To keep*, etc. [akin either to ἐρύ-ω, ἐρύομαι, "to draw *or* drag," and so, "to draw away *or* rescue" from an enemy, *etc.*; or to Sans. *sarv-a*, "whole, entire," and so, "to make *or* keep whole," *etc.*].

serv-us, i, m. ("One dragged away"; *or* "one kept whole," *i.e.* unhurt in war, *etc.*; hence) *A slave, servant, serf* [prob. akin to Gr. ἐρύω, "to drag"; *or* Sans. *sarva*, "whole"; see servo].

se-se; see se.

sex, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [ἕξ].

sex-ā-gint-a, num. adj. indecl. [sex, "six"; (ā); ginta = κοντα = "ten"] ("Six tens"; hence) *Sixty.*

Sextĭus, ĭi, m. *Sextius*: **1.** Marcus Sextius; one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.—**2.** See Baculus.

si, conj. *If* [εἰ].

sĭbi, dat. of pron. sui.

si-c, adv. [for si-ce, akin to hic, "this"; suffix ce] **1.** *In this way, so, thus; in like manner.*—**2.** *In such a way* or *manner*:—sic ... ut, *in such a way* ... *that.*—**3.** *To such a degree, so much*:—sic, ut, *to such a degree, that.*

sīc-ut, adv. [sic, "so"; ut, "as"] *So as, just as.*

sīd-us, ĕris, n. ("Shape, form, appearance"; hence) **1.** Plur.: *Stars* united in a figure; *a group of stars; a heavenly body, constellation.*—**2.** *A star, heavenly body, constellation* [Gr. εἶ-δος, "an appearance," *etc.*].

Sigambri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Sigambri*; a German people on the Rhine.

signĭfĭcā-tio, tiōnis, f. [signific(a)-o, "to point out, indicate"] ("A pointing out," *etc.*; hence) *Indication, intimation*, etc.

signum, i, n. ("A mark, sign"; hence) *A* military *standard* or *ensign*;—for signa inferre, see infero.

Silānus, i, m. *Silanus* (*Marcus*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.

silva, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [akin to ὕλϝη].

silv-estris, estre, adj. [silv-a, "a wood"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a *silva*"; hence) Of places: *Woody, wooded.*

sĭm-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. With Dat. [§ 106, (1)] *Like, similar* [akin to Gr. ὁμ-οιος; and Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "like"].

sĭm-ŭl, adv. *Together, at once, at the same time*:—simul atque, *as*

soon as [akin to Gr. ὅμ-οιος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sĭmŭlā-crum, cri, n. [simul(a)-o, "to make like"] ("That which is made like" an object; hence) *An image.*

sĭmŭlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [simul-(a)-o, "to feign"] ("A feigning"; hence) *A feint, pretence, dissimulation.*

si-n, conj. [shortened fr. si-ne; fr. si, "if"; ne, "not"] *If on the contrary, if however, but if.*

sĭne, prep. gov. abl. [akin to se, "apart; without"] *Without.*

sin-gŭli, gŭlæ, gŭla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj. *One to each, each, single* [akin to εἷς, ἑν-ός, "one"].

sinistro-rsus, adv. [contr. fr. sinistro-versus; fr. sinister, uncontr. Gen. sinistro-i, "left"; versus, "towards"] *Towards the left side, to the left.*

si-quis (-qui), qua, quid *or* quod, indef. pron. [si, "if"; quis, "any"] *If any;*—at ch. 1, the neut. nom. sing. is folld. by Gen. of thing "distributed" [§ 131].—Adverbial expression: **siquid**, *If in any respect, if at all.*—As Subst. m.: **siquis**, *If any one.*

si-ve (contr. **seu**), conj. [si, "if"; ve, "or"] *Or if, whether:*—sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), *be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or.*

sŏcĭ-ĕtas, ĕtātis, f. [soci-us, "comrade"] ("The state *or* condition of the *socius*"; hence, "fellowship," *etc.*; hence) *Alliance, league, confederacy.*

sŏcĭus, ĭi, m. ("A comrade, companion"; hence) *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sans. *sakhi*, "a friend"].

sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun;*—at ch. 21, said to have been worshipped by the Germans [akin to Gr. ἥλ-ιος; Sans. *svar*].

sŏl-ĕo, ĭtus sum, ēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To be wont or accustomed.*

sōl-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [sōl-us, "alone"] ("The state of the *sōlus*"; hence) **1.** *Loneliness, solitariness; a lonely state.*—**2.** *A desert, waste place, wilderness.*

sollĭcĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sollĭcĭt-us, "greatly moved *or* tossed"] ("To make *sollicitus*"; hence, "to agitate," *etc.*; hence) In a bad sense: *To urge, investigate, tamper with*, etc.—Pass.: **sollĭcĭt-or**, ātus sum, āri.

sōl-um, adv. [sōl-us, "alone"] *Only, merely:*—non solum . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also.*

sōlus, a, um (Gen., solīus; Dat., soli), adj. *Alone, only, sole.*

spătĭum, ĭi, *n.*: **1.** *Distance, interval.*—**2.** Of time, wherein to do anything: *Space, interval* [σπάδιον, Æolic form of στάδιον].

spĕcĭ-es, ēi, f. [spĕcĭ-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *Appearance.*

spērans, ntis, P. pres. of spero.

spērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of spero.

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hope, expect.*—Pass.: **spēr-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root SPRIH, "to desire, long for"].

spē-s, ĕi (Gen. Dat. *and* Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spēr-s, fr. sper-o; as seen by *spēr-es*, an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation.*

sponte; see spontis.

spon-tis, Gen., *and* **spon-te**, Abl. (fr. an absolete **spons**, of which no other cases than the above are found), f. [for spond-tis and spond-te, fr. spond-ĕo; "to pledge"] ("A pledging one's self," *etc.*) (Gen. spontis occurs

only in phrase Suæ spontis esse, *to be one's own master*, or *at one's own disposal.*) Abl. sponte, with or without possessive pron. : *Of one's* (*my, thine, his*, etc.) *own account; freely, spontaneously*, etc.

stans, ntis, P. pres. of sto.

stă-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("A standing"; hence) Of soldiers : *A post, outpost, station*, etc.

stă-tūra, tūræ, f. [id.] ("A standing upright"; hence) *Height, stature.*

stirps, is, f. (rarely m.) ("The lower part of the trunk" of a tree, *etc.*, including the roots; hence) *A stem, stock, race.*

sto, stĕti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. : **1.** *To stand.*—**2.** With Dat. [§ 107] : *To stand*, or *abide, by; to adhere to* [akin to Gr. στά-ω, ἵ-στη-μι; Sans. root STHÂ].

strĕp-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [strĕp-o, "to make a noise"] *A noise.*

stŭd-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be in haste" to do, *etc.*, a thing; hence) **1.** *To be eager* or *desirous.*—**2.** With Dat. : *To apply one's self to the cultivation of; to pay heed*, or *attention, to* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stŭdĭōs-e, adv. [stŭdĭōs-us, "eager, zealous"] ("After the manner of the *studiosus*"; hence) *Eagerly, zealously, diligently.*

stŭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [stŭd-ĕo, "to be eager"] **1.** *Eagerness, eager desire.*—**2.** *Zeal, energy.*

sŭa, ōrum ; see sŭus.

sŭb, prep. gov. Acc. *and* Abl.: **1.** With Acc.: **a.** *Under, below, beneath.*—**b.** *Near, close to.*—**2.** With Abl. : **a.** *Under.*—**b.** *At the foot of.*—**c.** Of time: *In, during, at* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό, Sans. *up-a*].

sŭb-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. [sŭb, "under"; ĕo, "to go"] ("*To go under*"; hence) **1.** *To enter.*—**2.** *To undergo.*

sŭbĕundus, a, um, Gerundive of subeo.

sŭbĭt-o, adv. [sŭbĭt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

sublātus, a, um : **1.** P. perf. pass. of tollo.—**2.** Pa. : *Elated, proud, haughty.*

sublĕvātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sublevo.

sŭb-lĕvo, lĕvāvi, lĕvātum, lĕvāre, 1. v. a. : **1.** [sŭb, "without force"; lĕvo, "to make light"] ("To make" a thing *etc.*, "light"; hence) Of toil, *etc.* : *To lighten, render less heavy*, etc.—**2.** [sŭb, "from beneath"; lĕvo, "to lift up"] ("To lift up from beneath"; hence) **a.** *To raise*, or *hold, up.*—**b.** *To assist, aid.*

submōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of submoveo.

sub-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre [sub, "from below *or* beneath"; moveo, "to move"] ("To move from below *or* beneath"; hence) *To drive away, repulse; to drive*, or *force, back.*
Pass. : **sub-mŏvĕor**, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

sub-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, rŭĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "beneath"; rŭo (in act. force), "to cast down"] ("To cast down beneath"; hence) Of trees as Objects : *To dig under, undermine.*

subsederam, pluperf. ind. of subsido.

sub-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [sub, "close after"; sĕquor, "to follow"] **1.** Of troops : *To follow close after.*—**2.** In time : *To follow after, succeed.*

sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. v. n. [sŭb, "without force"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down"; hence) *To abide, continue, remain, stay* in a place.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sŭb, "behind"; cēdo, "to

come"] ("To come behind"; hence) *To come up* into the place of, *to succeed.*

suc-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a. *To set on fire beneath, to light below.* — Pass.: **suc-cen-dor**, sus sum, di [for sub-can-do, fr. sŭb, "beneath"; root CAN, akin to Gr. κά-ω, κα-ίω, "to burn"].

succensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of succendo.

suffrăg-ĭum, ĭi, n. [suffrăg-or, "to vote for"] ("A voting for" a person, *etc.*; hence) *A vote, suffrage.*

sugges-tus, tūs, m. [for sugger-tus; fr. suggĕr-o, "to heap up"] ("A heaping up"; hence, "that which is heaped up"; hence) *A platform*, or *tribune*, in a camp from which the general, *etc.*, addressed the soldiers.

Sŭēvi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Suevi;* a powerful tribe in the North-eastern part of Germany.

1. **sŭi** (no Nom.; Dat. sibi; Acc. and Abl. se, or reduplicated sese (same in both numbers), pron. reflex. *Of*, etc., *himself, herself, itself*, or *themselves.*

2. **sŭi**, ōrum; see sŭus.

sum, fŭi, esse, v.n.: **1.** *To be.* —**2.** With Gen. [§ 127 *b*]: *To be the property of; to belong to* [in pres. tenses akin to ἐσ-μί=εἰ-μί, and to Sans. root AS, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to φύ-ω, φῦ-μι, and Sans. root BHŪ, "to be"].

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-us, "highest"] ("That which is highest," *etc.*; hence) *The whole* of any thing, as opp. to a part: —in summā exercitus tuendā, *in saving the whole* (*of the*) *army*, ch. 34;—in summā totius Galliæ, *in the whole of the entire of Gaul*, i. e. *in every part of the whole of Gaul.*

sū-mo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. sŭb-ĕmo; fr. sŭb, "up"; ĕmo, "to take"] ("To take up, lay hold of"; hence) Of punishment: *To inflict.*

sumpsi, perf. ind. of sumo.

sumptŭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [sumptus, uncontr. Gen. sumptu-is, "cost, expense"] ("Full of *sumptus*"; hence) *Very costly* or *expensive.*

sŭpĕrārit, for superaverit, 3. pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of supero.

sŭpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *and* n. [sŭper, "past"] ("To go past *or* beyond"; hence) **1.** Act.: **a.** *To surpass, be superior to, excel.*—**b.** *To conquer, vanquish, overcome.*—**2.** Neut.: *To survive*, etc.—Pass.: **sŭpĕr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

sŭper-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [sŭper, "over and above"; sum, "to be"] ("To be over and above"; hence) *To remain; to be left* as a remainder.

sŭpĕr-us, a, um, adj. [sŭpĕr, "above"] (**1.** Pos.: "That is above; on high").—**2.** Comp.: **sŭpĕrĭor**, us: **a.** Of locality: *Higher, upper.* — **b.** Of time: *Former, preceding.* — **3.** Sup.: **summus**, a, um: **a.** Of locality: (a) *Highest.*—As Subst.: **summum**, i, n. *The highest part, the top.*—(b) *The highest part of* that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution.—**b.** Of degree, *etc.*: *Highest, chief, very great, greatest, utmost.*—**c.** *Most important.*

supplĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [supplĭc-o, "to kneel down"] ("A kneeling down" for the purpose of punishment; hence) *Punishment:* —supplicium sumere; see sumo.

supra, adv. *and* prep. [contracted fr. original form sŭpĕrā, adverbial abl. of sŭpĕrus] ("On the upper side"; hence) **1.** Adv.: Of time: *Before, above, previ-*

ously.— 2. Prep. gov. acc.: a. *Above*. — b. In time: *Before*, *prior to*.

susceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suscipio.

sus-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for subs-căpĭo; fr. subs (=sŭb), "from beneath"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take, *or* lay hold of, from beneath"; hence, "to take *or* lift up"; hence) *To undertake*. — Pass.: **sus-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

suspĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. of suspicor.

suspĭc-ĭo, ōnis, f. [suspĭcor, "to suspect"] *Suspicion*:— suspicionem dare, (*to give*; i.e.) *to awaken*, or *excite*, *a suspicion*; ch. 7.

suspĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [suspĭc-ĭo, "to look at secretly"; hence, "to mistrust" —in which sense it is found, perhaps, only in participles] *To mistrust*, *suspect*.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for subs-tĕnĕo, fr. subs (=sub), "upwards, up"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards *or* up"; hence) 1. *To bear*, *support*, *sustain*. — 2. *To bear up against*, *withstand*;—at ch. 37, sustinet is the Historic present.—3. *To check*, *restrain*.— Pass.: **sus-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

sustŭli, perf. ind. of tollo.

sŭ-us, a, um, possess. pron. [1. sŭ-i] *Of*, or *belonging to*, *himself* (*herself*, etc.); *his*, etc., *own*. —As Subst.: a. **sŭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Their countrymen*, etc.—b. **sŭa**, ōrum, n. plur. *Their*, etc., *things*, *property*, etc.

tăbernā-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [tăberna, uncontr. Gen. tăbernā-i, "a hut"] ("That which serves *for a taberna*"; hence) *A tent*.

tăbŭlāt-um, i, n. [tăbŭlāt-us, "boarded"] ("That which is boarded"; hence) Of a building: *A floor*, *story*.

tā-lis, le, adj. *Of such a kind*, *such* [prob. akin to demonstr. pron. root TO, "this," and Gr. article τό].

tămen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless*, *however*, *notwithstanding*, *yet*, *still*.

tant-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of tant-us, "so much"] 1. *So much*, *so greatly*.—2. *So far*, *to such an extent*.

tant-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *So much*.—2.: a. *So great*.—b. Tanti, Elliptic Gen. of quality *or* value [§ 128, *a*] *Of so great price* or *value*.—3. *So little*, *so small*;— neut. sing. (tantum) with Gen. of thing measured (præsidii), ch. 35 [§ 131] [akin to Sans. *tâvant*, "so much"].

tard-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tard-us, "slow"] ("To render *tardus*"; hence) *To impede*, *present a hindrance* or *obstacle to*, *check*, *retard*.

taur-us, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. ταῦρ-ος; akin to Sans. *sthûr-in*, "a beast of burden"; compare Anglo-Sax. "steor"; Eng. "steer"].

taxus, i, f. *A yew-tree*, *a yew*.

Tectŏsăges, um, m. plur. *The Tectosages*; a division of the Volcæ; see Volcæ.

tĕgo, texi, tectum, tegĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To cover*.—2. *To hide*, *conceal*. — Pass.: **tĕgor**, tectus sum, tĕgi [akin to Gr. στέγ-ω; Sans. root STHAG, "to cover"].

tĕg-ŭmentum, ŭmenti, n. [teg-o, "to cover"] ("That which covers"; hence) *A covering*, *cover*.

tēlum, i, n. *A weapon*, whether for hurling or for close quarters [commonly referred to τῆλε. "afar off"; but rather for tendlum, fr. tend-o, "to hurl *or*

launch"; and so "that which is hurled or launched"].

tĕmĕr-ārĭus, āria, ārium, adj. [obsol. *temer-us*, "despising"] ("Pertaining to the *temerus*"; hence) *Rash, heedless.*

tĕmĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *temerus*"; hence) *Rashness, temerity.*

tem-pus, pŏris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," *etc.*; hence, "a portion of time, a time"; hence) **1.** *Time* or *season* of the year, *etc.*—**2.** *Time* in general [root TEM, akin to τέμ-νω, "to cut"].

Tencthĕri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tencheri;* a German tribe on the Rhine.

tendo, tĕtendi, tensum *or* tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n.: **1.** Act.: *To stretch out* or *forth; to extend.*—**2.** Neut.: **a.** (=tendere (in act. force) tentoria) *To pitch one's tent, to encamp.*—**b.** Of a road, place, *etc.*: *To extend, stretch, go,* etc. [akin to τεν, root of τείνω].

tĕn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To hold.*—**2.** *To possess,* etc.—**3.** *To hold* or *keep back; to restrain.*—**4.** *To occupy.*—Pass.: **tĕn-ĕor**, tus sum, ēri [id.].

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [tĕn-ĕo] ("To hold greatly"; hence, "to handle"; hence) **1.** *To attempt, endeavour* to do, *etc.*—**2.** *To try to influence* or *persuade.*—**3.** *To tamper with.*

tĕnŭ-is, e, adj. ("Stretched out"; hence, "thin"; hence) *Poor, mean, scanty,* etc. [akin to Sans. *tanu*, "thin"].

ter-ra, ræ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) **1.** *The earth,* as such.—**2.** *The earth, soil, ground.*—**3.** *Country, land, region* [prob. akin to Gr. τέρ-σομαι, "to be, *or* become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH (TARSH), "to thirst"].

terr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To frighten, terrify.*—Pass.: **terr-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, ēri [akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble"; and in causative force, "to cause to tremble"].

tĕrr-or, ōris, m. [terr-ĕo, "to frighten"] *Affright, alarm, terror.*

ter-tĭus, tĭa, tĭum, adj. [tres, t(e)r-ium, "three"] ("Pertaining to *tres*"; hence) *The third.*

test-ĭmōnĭum, ĭmōnĭi, n. [test-or, "to bear witness"] ("A bearing witness"; hence) *Witness, evidence, testimony.*

tĭm-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [tĭm-ĕo, "to fear"] *Fearful, afraid, frightened.*

tĭm-or, ōris, m. [id.] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, terror.*

Titurĭus, ĭi, m. *Titurius* (*Quintus*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants, whom Ambiorix inveigled into an ambuscade and killed.

Tĭtus, i, m. *Titus;* a Roman name.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre [root TOL, whence tŭli; see fĕro] **1.** *To lift up.*—**2.**: **a.** *To take up* from its, *etc.*, place; *to carry* or *convey away.*—**b.** *To carry off, remove,* etc.—**3.** *To remove, take away, do away with,* etc.—**4.** Of a shout, *etc.*: *To raise,* etc.—Pass.: **tollor**, sublātus sum, tolli.

tor-mentum, menti, n. [for torqu-mentum; fr. torqu-eo, "to torture"] ("The torturing thing"; hence, "the rack"; hence) *Torture, torment,* etc.

tō-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Increased"; hence) **1.** *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety).—**2.** In adverbial force: *Wholly, altogether* [akin to Sans. root TU, "to increase"].

tractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of traho.

tradĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of trādo.

trā-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3.

v. a. [tra (=trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across"; hence) **1.** *To give up, hand over, surrender.*—At ch. 8, traditum est has for its Subject principatus atque imperium, and is put in the gender of imperium, which stands nearest to it.—**2.** *To relate, narrate,* etc.—**3.** *To deliver,* or *hand down,* by teaching; *to teach.*—Pass.: **trā-dor,** dĭtus sum, di.

trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. *To drag away,* or *along.*—Pass.: **trăhor,** tractus sum, trahi.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root TRI, "to pass over"].

trans-do, another form of trado, found occasionally in Cæsar; e.g. at ch. 17: see trado, no. 3.

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] **1.** *To lead across.*—**2.** *To bring over* to one's self, *etc.*—**3.** *To transfer* from one legion to another, at ch. 40.—Pass.: **trans-dūcor,** ductus sum, dūci.

transductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transdūco.

trans-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. irreg. [trans, "across"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go across"; hence) *To pass on* or *onwards;* ch. 22.

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [trans, "beyond"; fĕro, "to bear *or* carry"] *To bear,* or *carry, beyond; to carry over.*—**2.** *To transport, transfer;*—at ch. 3, with Acc. of place "whither" [§ 100].—Pass.: **trans-fĕror,** lātus sum, ferri.

transitūrus, a, um, P. fut. of transeo:—at ch. 7, supply *esse with transituros.*

transĭ-tus, *tūs,* m. [transĕo, [redacted] *go across,*" through true root TRANSI] *A crossing over, a passage.*

translātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transfero.

trans-măr-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [trans, "across"; mar-e, "sea"] *That is across,* or *beyond, the sea.*

Trans-rhēn-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [trans, "across"; Rhēnus, "the Rhine"] *That is beyond the Rhine.*—As Subst.: **Transrhenani,** ōrum, m. plur. *Those beyond the Rhine.*

Trebōnĭus, ĭi, m. *Trebonius,* a Roman knight in Cæsar's army.

trĕ-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for trĭ-cent-i; fr. tres, trĭ-um, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Three hundred.*

trĕpĭd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [trĕpĭd-us, "trembling"] **1.** *To be in a state of alarm* or *trepidation; to tremble with alarm.*—2. Impers. Pass.: **trepidatur.** (*It is trembled with alarm,* i.e.) *There is trepidation and alarm.*

tres, trĭa (Gen. trĭum), num. adj. *Three* [τρεῖς, τρία].

Trēvĭri, ōrum, m. *The Treviri;* a people of Gallia Belgica.

trĭb-ūnus, ūni, m. [trĭb-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a *tribus*"; hence) *A tribune:*—tribunus militum, *a military tribune.*

trĭb-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. [perhaps trib-us, "a tribe"] ("To assign to a tribe"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To give, concede,* etc.

trĭbū-tum, ti, n. [tribŭ-o, "to give"] ("The thing given"; hence) *Tribute.*

trī-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [tres, trĭ-um, "three"; ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

tripartīt-o, adv. [tripartīt-us, "divided into three parts, three-fold"] *In three parts* or *divisions.*

tŭendus, a, um, Gerundive of tueor.

tŭ-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. ("To look upon, behold"; hence) With accessory notion of care *or* protection: *To protect, defend.*

Tullĭus, ĭi, m. *Tullius;* a Roman name; see Cicero.

Tullus, i, m. *Tullus (Caius Volcatius)*; a young Roman officer, to whom Cæsar entrusted the tower erected at one end of the bridge across the Rhine, when he was setting out against Ambiorix.

tum, adv. **1.**: *At that time; then.* —**2.** As a correlative to quum: *So too, but also, and:*—quum . . . tum, *while . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό].

tŭm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tŭm-ĕo, "to swell"] ("A swelling, *or* being swollen, with passion," *etc.*; hence) **1.** *Tumult, uproar, disturbance.*—**2.** *Insurrection, sedition.*

tŭm-ŭlus, ŭli, m. [id.] ("The thing swelling up"; hence) *A rising ground, mound.*

turma, æ, f. *A troop,* or *squadron, of horse.*

turpis, e, adj. *Shameful, base, disgraceful.* ☞ (Comp.: turp-ĭor); Sup.: turp-issĭmus.

turris, is (acc. sing. turrim *or* turrem), f. *A tower* [τύῤῥις].

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tŭ-ĕor, "to see to"] ("Seen to, guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure.* ☞ Comp.: tūt-ĭor; (Sup.: tūt-issĭmus).

ŭ-bi, adv. [akin to qui] **1.** Of time: *When:*—ubi primum, (*when first,* i.e.) *as soon as.*—**2.** Of place: *Where.*

Ubĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ubii;* a German tribe, near the modern Cologne.

ulciscendum, Gerund in dum, fr. ulciscor.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. *To punish, take vengeance.*

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any.*—As Subst.: **ullus**, ĭus, m. *Any one.*

ultĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [obsol. ulter, "that is beyond"] ("More beyond") *Further, more distant* or *remote;*—at ch. 2, supply Germanos with ulteriores. ☞ Sup.: ultĭmus.

ultĭmus, a, um, Superl. adj. *Furthest;* see ultĕrĭor.

ultr-o, adv. [ulter; see ulterior] ("Beyond, on the further side"; hence) **1.** *To the further side, on the other side; beyond.*—**2.** *On his,* etc., *part; of one's own accord.*

ultus, a, um, P. perf. of ulciscor.

ūn-ā, adv. [adverbial abl. of ūn-us, "one"] *At one and the same time; in company, together.*

u-nde, adv. [for cu-nde (= qu-nde), fr. qu-i, "who, which"] *From which place, whence.*

und-ĭ-que, adv. [und-e; (i) connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) **1.** *From all parts* or *every quarter.* —**2.** *On all sides.*

ūn-ĭ-versus, versa, versum, adj. [un-us, "one"; (i) connecting vowel; versus, "turned"] ("Turned into one"; hence) *All together, the whole.*—As Subst.: **universi**, ōrum, m. plur. *All, the whole.*

un-quam, adv. [un-us, "one"] *At any (one) time; ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnĭus; Dat. ūni), adj.: **1.** *One:*—ad unum, *to a man.*—As Subst. n.: **unum**, *One thing.*—**2.** *Alone, only,* etc. [εἷς, ἐν-ός].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out

with a plough"; hence) 1. *A city, a walled town.*—2. Amongst the Romans: THE *city*, i.e. Rome; ch. 1.

urus, i, m. *The urus* or *aurock* [Celtic word].

Usĭpĕtes, um, m. plur. *The Usipetes;* a Germanic tribe, near the Tencteri.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with (s) epenthetic; quĕ, indefinite suffix] *Even until; quite up to* or *as far as.*

1. **ū-sus**, sūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or, "to use"] 1. *Use, employment.*—2. *Usage, custom.*—3. *Service, advantage, benefit:*—ex usu, *of advantage.*—4. *Need, necessity.* —5. *Experience.*

2. **ūsus**, a, um, P. perf. of ūtor.

ut (originally **ŭti**), adv. *and* conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. *As:*—ut . . . ita, *as . . . so.* —b. *When.*—2. Conj.: a. *That*= *to* with English Inf.—b. *So that.* —c. *To the end that, in order that.*

ŭt-er, ra, rum (Gen. utrīus, Dat. utri), adj. [prob. like ut, akin to qui] 1. *Whether,* or *which, of the two; which;*—at ch. 19, with Gen. of thing "distributed" [§ 130]:—for the use of the masc. in uter eorum, applying as those words do to both man and his wife, see [§ 92, 2].—2. *One,* or *the other; either one; either* of two.

ŭter-que, utră-que, utrumque (Gen. utrīus-que; Dat. utrique), pron. adj. [uter, "which" of two; "one *or* the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each.*—As Subst.: **uterque**, utriusque, m. *Both one person and the other; both persons; both, each.*

1. **ŭti**; see ut.

2. **ūti**, pres. inf. of ūtor.

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (*a*)]: 1. *To use, make use of, employ.*—2. *To experience, have,* etc. — 3. With double Abl.: *To use, employ,* or *have,* a person, *etc.*, as something, *etc.*; chapters 4, 16.

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife.*

văcā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [vac(a)-o, "to be free from"] ("A being free from" a duty, *etc.*; hence) *Exemption, immunity.*

văl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. ("To be strong *or* vigorous" in body; hence) *To be strong* in some respect; i.e. *to be powerful,* etc. — 2. *To prevail, avail:* — multum valuit, *availed much;* ch. 30 [prob. akin to Sans. *bal-a*, "strength"].

vallis, is, f. *A valley.*

vallum, i, n. [akin to vallus, "a stake, palisade," *etc.*] *An earthen wall,* or *rampart,* set with stakes, palisades, *etc.*; *a palisaded mound.*

văr-ĭ-ĕtas, ĕtātis, f. [văr-ĭ-us, "spotted"] ("The quality of the *varius*"; hence) Of skins: *The spotted,* or *speckled, nature,* etc.; *the varied colour.*

vastātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vasto.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "empty"] ("To make *vastus*"; hence) *To lay waste, devastate, ravage.*—Pass.: **vastor**, ātus sum, āri.

vĕlim, **vellem**, pres. and imperf. subj. of volo.

vēlōc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [vēlox, vēlōc-is, "swift"] ("The quality of the *velox*"; hence) *Swiftness, speed.*

vēnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. vēn(a)-or, "to hunt"] *Hunting, the chase.*

vēnā-tor, tōris, m. [id.] *A hunter.*

vĕn-ĭa, ĭæ, f.: 1. *Favour, indulgence, kindness.*— 2. *Pardon* [akin to Sans. root VAN, "to love"].

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre,